

PLE
Johnson Sweep
Mother Elizabeth will be 83. The queen's husband, Prince Philip, will receive £186,500, and his daughter, Princess Anne, £116,000. Her younger brother, Prince Edward, is to get £20,000 each. The queen's son, Prince Charles, is to receive more than £400,000 from his estates in the deal.

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Beirut Gunmen Kill American University Head

BEIRUT — Two gunmen shot and killed Malcolm Kerr, president of the American University of Beirut, in a campus building Wednesday, authorities said.

An anonymous telephone caller told the Beirut office of Agence France-Presse, the French news agency, that Islamic Jihad was responsible. The caller said Mr. Kerr, 52, was "a victim of the American military presence in Lebanon."

He added: "We also saw that not a single American or Frenchman will remain on this soil."

The caller claimed that Islamic Jihad was also behind Tuesday's abduction of the Saudi consul in Beirut. He said the consul, Hussein Abdullah Farash, 45, "is being tried according to Islamic law, and we will soon throw out his body."

Islamic Jihad is believed to be loyal to the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, a Shiite Moslem. It also claimed responsibility for the Oct. 23 truck bombings that killed 241 American and 56 French troops in Beirut.



Lebanese soldiers guarded the campus of the American University of Beirut on Wednesday after gunmen shot and killed the university's 52-year-old president, Malcolm Kerr.

Several Lebanese Shiite leaders have disclaimed the group.

Mr. Kerr had replaced David S. Dodge, the acting university president, who was kidnapped in July 1982 on the campus in West Beirut by pro-Iranian extremists. He was released a year later.

University sources said the attack on Mr. Kerr occurred on the third floor of College Hall, one floor above his office. An official said the killers were "apparently carrying silenced-equipped guns, as no one heard any shooting."

Lebanese Army troops and police sealed off all gates of the campus and of the nearby American University hospital.

On Tuesday, gunmen abducted Mr. Farash, the Saudi consul, from his limousine in West Beirut. Beirut radio said the kidnappers were trying to sabotage a Saudi-mediated security plan. The plan calls for separating Lebanon's warring factions and extending Lebanese government control to areas around Beirut.

Manned U.S. Space Station May Get Reagan's Backing

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is expected to announce next week in his State of the Union address plans to build a manned space station to orbit Earth with permanent, rotating crews of astronauts, according to White House officials.

James N. Beggs, head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, has sought the space station as a science laboratory, astronomical observatory, space manufacturing center, servicing facility for spacecraft and an assembly site for larger space structures.

But the estimated \$8-billion to \$20-billion cost of the station has triggered intense opposition in the administration and among some scientists.

The Defense Department, the Central Intelligence Agency and the space science committee of the National Academy of Sciences either oppose construction of the station or are neutral. The president's Office of Management and Budget has strongly opposed the project, according to administration officials.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and William J. Casey, the CIA director, have opposed a major commitment to a space station because they fear it could draw money from their own space programs, officials said.

Military and intelligence agencies are concerned that they would have to share the space station with civilian agencies such as NASA and sometimes with the astronauts of other countries.

Officials on both sides of the argument say that a manned space station is the next logical step in the development of space hardware. Subsequent major steps, such as establishing a base on the moon or sending an astronaut to Mars, are usually seen as taking off from a space station rather than from Earth.

A recent study by the Office of Technology Assessment, the technical arm of Congress, provided another motive for building the station. The report said the Soviet Union was slowly but methodically pulling ahead of the United States in creating a permanent human presence in space.

Gromyko Calls U.S. 'Main Threat to Peace'

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

STOCKHOLM — Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union, in a speech of unusual acrimony, Wednesday denounced the United States as the main threat to peace in the world.

He described President Ronald Reagan's stated willingness to improve U.S.-Soviet relations as a deceptive ploy.

"In short," Mr. Gromyko said in an address to the 35-nation East-West conference on European security, "the present U.S. administration is thinking in terms of war and acting accordingly. At present, the aggressive foreign policy of the United States is the main threat to peace."



Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko addressing the disarmament conference in Stockholm on Wednesday.

He blamed the United States and "its arrogant demands" for the breakdown of U.S.-Soviet negotiations on nuclear arms reductions. He said the Reagan administration had adopted criminal activities and terrorism as official foreign policy tools.

The United States, Mr. Gromyko said, was exporting "militarism, enmity and war hysteria" to Europe.

"Those who have embarked upon a course for war are not interested in reaching arms limitation agreements," he said.

After the speech, Mr. Gromyko met with the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, in the first high-level talks in four months between the two countries, Reuters reported. No details of the talks were immediately available.

Mr. Shultz's motorcade drove to the Soviet Embassy on the Western outskirts of Stockholm, where Mr. Gromyko was waiting. The talks were the first between the two men since September, when they had an angry encounter after the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner.

Mr. Gromyko's speech was described by some NATO foreign ministers attending the conference as strikingly hard, going beyond the aggressive posture they thought Mr. Gromyko would assume.

In Stockholm, First Issue Is What to Talk About

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

STOCKHOLM — In the space of five minutes, the television screen carrying Sweden's main evening news filled with pictures of atomic mushroom clouds and then

U.S. negotiations on arms reductions suspended or broken off. Western officials acknowledged that it may be difficult for them, in terms of public opinion, to argue that Stockholm is not a suitable place for discussing nuclear security.

The question of what will be discussed is basic to the success of the conference, and it was posed in speeches Tuesday by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the French external relations minister, Claude Cheysson.

Mr. Shultz said it would be a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Malcolm Kerr

He met his wife, Ann, when they were both students in Beirut in 1957. They had four children.

The American University of Beirut was founded in 1866 by Presbyterian missionaries. Now it is non-sectarian, with Christian and Moslem students. In Paris, Lebanon's foreign minister, Elie Salem, said the departure of the multinational peacekeeping force from Lebanon should coincide with the withdrawal of all foreign troops.

Mr. Salem, who arrived from the conference of Islamic nations in Casablanca, is scheduled to meet with External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

Arming NATO: An Alliance at Odds

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The United States and Europe, when it comes to making decisions about collective security, are hobbled by complementary illusions, former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger says.

European leaders, he says, want to believe U.S. nuclear power remains a credible deterrent when, in fact, it is largely threadbare in the view of Soviet planners and of Western public opinion. Similar wishful thinking prevails among U.S. officials who believe European governments can be cajoled into spending more on conventional arms to repair Western defenses, Mr. Kissinger says.

In a speech delivered at a conference on North Atlantic Treaty Organization strategy last weekend in Brussels, Mr. Kissinger highlighted a central issue: how NATO can restore its military credibility by buying more and better conventional weapons at a time when European governments are cutting military budgets.

The Warsaw Pact is pushing its buildup in planes, tanks and mobile units, all designed for a rapid strike. And while the West spends more on the military than the East bloc, NATO's falling behind in arms investment, says Robert W. Komer, an undersecretary of defense in the Carter administration. The reason is high manpower costs and billions of dollars in waste, the result of overlapping national military programs. In contrast, Warsaw

mainly live service since the alliance was founded. While most NATO weaponry is U.S.-made, the pattern does have economic benefits for alliance as a whole.

Joint ventures, even under the best circumstances, generally cost at least 15 percent more than a one-nation project and take a year or two longer, according to a recent North Atlantic Assembly study. The Tornado fighter, developed by Britain, Italy and West Germany, reportedly costs \$50 million a copy, twice the price of a comparable U.S. aircraft.

So European governments generally have been happy to buy weapons off the shelf from the U.S. military inventory, arguing that their troops were getting good, less expensive weapons.

But the political overtones of this arrangement have shifted drastically. European governments, strapped with austerity budgets, are under protectionist pressure, and the military sphere is no longer sacrosanct. "We used to buy the best, buy U.S. no matter," said a West German diplomat. "Now we will buy European — even if it's less good, even if it's more expensive — because governments can no longer afford to lose the jobs or the technology."

Britain recently pulled out of a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Western Defense The Economic Dilemma

Second of two articles

Fact countries use standardized weapons developed under the direction of planners in Moscow.

European governments could better justify their military budgets, Mr. Komer says, by industrial cooperation on armaments, pooling resources and sharing technology to get more out of the resources invested in defense.

The issue "is at the heart of our fate," according to the U.S. ambassador to NATO, David M. Abshire. Senator Sam Nunn, a Georgia Democrat and the ranking minority member of the influential Senate Armed Services Committee, says that if European defense efforts flag, Congress, believing Europe neglects its own defense, could cut the U.S. role in Europe.

The call for arms cooperation — the still untraveled "two-way street" in NATO — has earned

Union-Led Strike in Uruguay Closes Shops, Halts Transit

MONTEVIDEO — Uruguay's first general strike in more than 10 years of military rule paralyzed the country Wednesday, the government said.

Public transport stopped, shops and banks closed and no newspapers were published.

"The paralysis has been total," said the labor minister, Colonel Nestor Bolentini.

Union sources said the strikers were demanding better pay, an amnesty for political prisoners and the lifting of bans on political parties.

The strike was called by a union confederation in defiance of a warning that the government of President Gregorio Alvarez might take measures against the unions.

The unions, dissolved after the 1973 military takeover, are reviving.

Generals met to discuss the appointment of a new army commander in chief, a decision that military sources said might indicate



Brisk business at one of Greece's many sidewalk kiosks, a vital institution in a country where 24-hour supermarkets are unknown and shops often fail to reopen after siestas.

Greece's Colorful Kiosks Face Legal Clampdown

By Marvine Howe
New York Times Service

ATHENS — For Athenians, kiosks are as indispensable to modern urban life as neighborhood cafes. For the foreign visitor, they are almost as much a part of the landscape as the Acropolis.

Lately, however, the Greek authorities have threatened to impose tighter controls on kiosks and to get rid of those that overstep the law.

The kiosk provides small necessities so difficult to find elsewhere: newspapers and magazines, cigarettes and chocolates, toilet articles and public telephones.

They have become a vital institution because they are almost always open in a country where shops keep their hours, closing for long afternoons siestas and sometimes not reopening, and where the 24-hour supermarket is unknown.

Some kiosks have expanded so much that they have become "big enterprises," enjoying "tremendous profits," according to a recent report on the state television.

The documentary showed kiosks that have turned into cafes, mini-markets and small industries. Some manufacture keys, some sell

Mediterranean Air Routes: How Safe? EC Parliament Member Calls For Better Radar Cover

BRUSSELS — Air safety over the Mediterranean, the vacation destination of millions of people each year, continues to lag far behind northern Europe, according to aviation experts.

They acknowledge that Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece, which have been criticized in the past, are upgrading their facilities.

However, a member of the European Parliament, Carlo Ripa di Meana, says last month's runway collision between two planes at Madrid's Barajas Airport would almost certainly have been avoided if the airport had ground radar. Ninety-three people were killed.

Mr. Ripa di Meana, an Italian Socialist and spokesman for the parliament's transport committee, has called attention in a report to deficiencies in aircraft radar coverage, navigational aids and automated traffic control throughout the Iberian peninsula.

His report is backed up by an official of the International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations, Max Venet, who says radar coverage over the Mediterranean is insufficient.

Mr. Venet, the association's southern European vice president, said northern Europe and North America were the best-equipped air safety zones in the world. But comfortable radar coverage is available only north of a line drawn from Madrid through Rome to Athens, he said.

In the past, the association has awarded black stars to airports or air corridors it is unhappy about, but Mr. Venet said that it was now trying to seek reform without publicity.

EC airports that have drawn black stars in previous years include Rhodes, Corfu and Athens in Greece.

Bordeaux, Lille and Nantes in France and Rimini and Palermo in Italy.

But Mr. Venet would name only one area causing concern at the moment — the airspace north and east of Cyprus, on the main air route between Europe and Asia.

He said conflicting instructions could be issued to pilots from control units of the rival Cypriot and breakaway Turkish Cypriot authorities, adding that he received three reports last year of aircraft flying within 100 meters (109 yards) of each other in this region.

Mr. Ripa di Meana, who is to present his report to his committee later this month, said officials of the International Civil Aviation Organization did not regard the extent of radar cover as a safety problem but as a factor determining allowable plane density.

He disagreed with this assessment, saying the extensive checks possible with radar made it important to aircraft safety.

Italy, Spain and Portugal have already embarked on upgrading their facilities, while the European Investment Bank is helping to finance new radar systems in Greece.

Investigations are continuing in Spain into the runway crash in December and another disaster in November when a Colombian Airlines jumbo jet crashed on approach to Madrid, killing 181 people.

But a Spanish civil aviation spokesman said his country's airports were now safe and that its new air traffic control system would be among the most advanced in Europe.

He said that a \$56-million proposal leading to automation of all air traffic control in Spain would be completed by 1988, allowing controllers to handle up to 550 planes in the air at one time.

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

DIAMONDS

WORLD-WIDE BUSINESS CENTRES

OFFICE SERVICES

GENERAL

Who

BRIEFS

Led by Health

The government has survived the vote of the former prime minister, Mrs. Thatcher, who on Tuesday night he launched a speech that was described as a "last stand" before, even in two world wars.

Turn to Violence

Mitterrand, criticizing the "bourgeoisie" by Corbin Corbin, "will not accept compromise." Gallo, quoted Mr. Mitterrand, "beaten with great severity." Mitterrand, the cabinet of the Orne department, removed from the post. The banned Corbin Mitterrand, the coffin of one of their men, was planted at a house where the small gendarmes did not intervene.

Air France Jet

An in-flight explosion caused the Air France jumbo jet with 261 passengers and crew to crash-land in the Atlantic Ocean, and make an emergency landing. The investigation Agency and the Air Force are investigating the cause of the explosion. They decided to identify the cause of the explosion and the cause of the explosion.

Delegate in Talks

replaced the head of his department, the future of Hong Kong, the Chinese government, would report to the British government, who spoke on condition he received word of the change of the talks, the British government, the next round of the monthly talks.

Attack Settlements

Israel's government, fighting the intifada, backed out of a vote on its West Bank on Wednesday after the administration to freeze most Jewish settlements and devote the funds to a housing program in the West Bank. The government of the population is the object of the freeze most Jewish settlements.

Down Role in Lebanon

Former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon was by trying to play down his role in the Lebanon war. He reacted with surprised laughter to the report in Tel Aviv on Tuesday that he was to be asked to start the end of the Lebanon war. He had been mobilized on the Lebanon war after an inquiry into the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Sabra and Shatila. He was the last to be asked to start the end of the Lebanon war.

Group's Terms

Iran boycotted the summit which was scheduled to be held in Geneva on Wednesday, charging that it was biased in favor of Iraq. On Tuesday, President Sekou Touré of Guinea was sending the delegates to the summit for a greater resolution of the war with Iraq. Conference sources said the Iranian delegation was boycotted the summit, charging that it was biased in favor of Iraq. The Iranian delegation was boycotted the summit, charging that it was biased in favor of Iraq.

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Slump in Grain Sales May Lead U.S. to End Aid Program for China

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — The U.S. Agriculture Department is considering cancellation of its \$1.4-million technical assistance program with China because of Beijing's failure to buy six million tons of grain last year under a four-year agreement. The Agriculture Department has suspended all but the office operations of the program, which has helped build model bakeries and noodle factories here and is regarded as one of the most successful of the United States has undertaken with China. The department has also held up construction of a \$1.2-million feed grain mill, the latest demonstration project.

The department initially ordered the program's cancellation on the eve of Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang's visit to Washington last week, but agreed to review its decision after strong protests by agricultural industry associations, which felt that the action would seriously harm future U.S. grain sales to China.

"Cancellation of this program would do immense damage to our position in the Chinese market and to future sales," said Roland Hsu, the Beijing representative of the U.S. Feed Grains Council, a trade group. He expressed the industry's hope that discussions during Mr. Zhao's visit would bring a reversal of the decision.

"We do have a problem — Chinese purchases last year were not what they promised — but we are against this way of handling it," Mr. Hsu added.

The Agriculture Department is reviewing its calculations of Chinese purchases, measuring them against figures supplied by Beijing, and Washington's final decision, said, will depend on the size of the shortfall.

The United States is "not at all pleased" about the shortfall and believes that Beijing is trying to free itself to buy cheaper grain from Argentina and France, these sources said.

The dispute began, according to informed industry and diplomatic sources, when China cut back sharply on its purchases of U.S. agricultural products a year ago in retaliation for restrictions imposed by the Reagan administration on Chinese textile exports to the United States when negotiations on new textile quotas broke down.

Beijing resumed its wheat purchases in the autumn following the conclusion in late July of a five-year textile accord with Washington, but then took the position that it was not obligated to buy the agreed amount of grain because the Reagan administration had acted first in imposing unilateral limits on Chinese textile exports.

As a result, U.S. agricultural sales to China — long the largest element in Chinese-American trade — were not even a third last year of what they had been in 1982. In the first 10 months of 1983, they were \$371 million, compared with \$1.4 billion in the same period the year before.

U.S. efforts to bring the grain purchases back to China's previous levels made limited headway, according to industry and diplomatic sources. The Agriculture Department reported that China bought 4.3 million tons of wheat and corn for delivery last year, 1.7 million tons short of the agreed minimum.

Beijing agreed at the end of November to a U.S. proposal that it buy the additional grain before the end of the year and ship it within the first three months of 1984, according to U.S. officials in Beijing and Washington.

But Chinese purchases again fell short of the commitment, according to U.S. figures, and many of the contracts that Beijing has signed since mid-November are for deliveries scheduled for as late as August of this year, not March. As a result, the Chinese purchases have done little to increase U.S. wheat prices, according to industry and diplomatic sources.

"The Department of Agriculture feels that the Chinese have reneged and are not acting in good faith," Rick Callies, the Beijing representative of U.S. Wheat Associates, another trade group, said.



Lucky comes around after surgeons gave her rubber fins.

Amputee Turtle Gets Rubber Fins In \$200,000 Florida Operation

United Press International

ISLAMORADA, Florida — A team of surgeons have attached a pair of beige rubber flippers to Lucky, a pregnant, 350-pound (160-kilogram) loggerhead sea turtle, in a \$200,000 operation to save her from "75 years in a pen, with no open sea, no mate, no sex."

Lucky's own fins were snapped off by a shark in the Florida Keys. Operating in a canopied outdoor theater on Tuesday, surgeons removed the stumps of Lucky's front legs, drilled into the bones and inserted the metal pins that hold the flexible rubber fins in place.

"It fits," exclaimed one of the three surgeons, Dr. Patrick Barry, as the first flipper was attached an hour after the operation began. "Everything is right on the button. It's going perfectly," he said.

Lucky, 25, was expected to try out her new fins in a tank after the anesthesia wore off.

Doc Pingree, a spokesman for Goodyear, estimated his company had spent \$35,000 on the fins. Howmedica Inc. of Rutherford, New Jersey, spent another \$10,000 designing the metal joints that attach the rubber flippers to the bone, he said. He estimated that the entire bill was about \$200,000.

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But Chinese purchases again fell short of the commitment, according to U.S. figures, and many of the contracts that Beijing has signed since mid-November are for deliveries scheduled for as late as August of this year, not March. As a result, the Chinese purchases have done little to increase U.S. wheat prices, according to industry and diplomatic sources.

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Lagos Leader Says Democracy Can Wait

By Clifford D. May

New York Times Service

LAGOS — The question of returning Nigeria to democratic rule will be dealt with after the ailing economy is well on its way to recovery, according to the head of the country's new military government.

Major General Mohammed Buhari, who heads the Supreme Military Council, said in an interview Tuesday that a democratic system might be restored but that it was too early to speak of a timetable or to suggest what form that democracy might take. He said that ultimately it would be up to the Nigerian people to decide the form of government.

The general said there was nothing wrong with the democratic system that was swept aside with the overthrow of the civilian government of President Shehu Shagari on Dec. 31. The problem, he said, was with "those who operated it and the way they operated it."

He said he would be prepared to relinquish power "at a time and a point when the Supreme Military Council decides to ask Nigerians about whatever system they want."

"At some point," he went on, "the Supreme Military Council will decide which kind of system they will recommend to Nigerians or the Nigerians will be asked which kind of system they want. But it might not be the presidential system or the Westminster system of democracy. I don't know what it's going to be, but ultimately it's going to be up to Nigerians to decide whatever it is."

Throughout the interview, held in the State House, the former presidential residence in the Lagos suburb of Ikoyi, General Buhari stressed that Nigeria now had a collective leadership.

Many of his statements seemed to suggest that he was more the spokesman for the new military regime than its unquestioned leader.

A tall figure with wire-rimmed glasses and a neatly trimmed mustache, the 41-year-old general sat on a couch throughout the 40-minute conversation, his back straight, his expression stern.

He said senior members of Nigeria's armed forces began to consider the possibility of staging a coup as early as 1982, just three years after Nigeria's last military government returned to the barracks after 13 years in power.

But the final decision to intervene, he said, was not reached until after last summer's elections. General Buhari indicated he had not been a participant in planning for the coup and said he "had no idea" he would be chosen to head the new government until the day of the takeover.

General Buhari said it was the economic failures of the Shagari administration that inspired the

initial discussions of the intervention. "We were convinced that the former regime did not have the discipline or the will to arrest the deterioration of the economy," he said.

He did not deny that many of the economic programs and policies being adopted by the new regime are similar to those proposed by President Shagari during his final days in office. He emphasized, however, that the military government would carry out those policies more effectively than had the civilian administration.

The military's dissatisfaction with the Shagari administration

"was not so much a question of intention," he said, as "a question of performance."

The general said that under military rule many important government jobs would be filled by civilians. As for military officers, he said, "it is only a small number that will be involved in political appointments."

General Buhari affirmed previous statements that the government plans to remain a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. He said that, like the Shagari administration, his government would press for an increase in Nigeria's quota, currently set at 1.3

million barrels a day. He declined to say how high he thought Nigeria's quota should be.

New Cabinet Approved

The Supreme Military Council approved Wednesday a new 18-member Federal Executive Council, or cabinet, made up of 11 civilians and eight military men. The Associated Press reported.

The cabinet positions were to be detailed later, officials said. It was known, however, that Major General Domat Bali would head the Defense Ministry and Chris Offodile, an attorney, would be justice minister and attorney general.

Israel's President, on African Visit, Is Acclaimed in Zaire

The Associated Press

KINSHASA, Zaire — President Chaim Herzog of Israel received an enthusiastic welcome here Wednesday as he began a eight-day trip to Zaire and Liberia aimed at strengthening Israel's renewed ties in Africa.

Liberia re-established relations with Israel last year and Zaire did so in 1982. Along with other African nations, both had severed relations with Israel following the 1973 Middle East War.

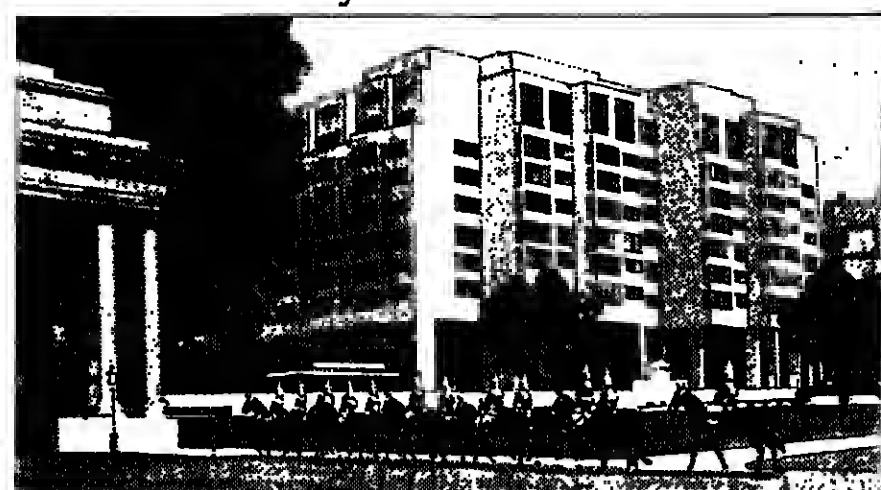
Mr. Herzog's visit to Zaire was billed as a "historic event" by the government newspaper Elima and as the "consolidation of renewed friendship" by the Zaire news agency AZAP. He and his wife were met at the airport by President Mobutu Sese Seko, and their motorcade drove down roads lined with people waving the flags of both nations.

At the Palace of the People in Kinshasa, a large crowd cheered the Israeli president.

Mr. Herzog told Israel Radio before his departure that he would discuss bilateral trade ties.

Israel already has a military cooperation agreement with Zaire, and military and agricultural aid were promised to President Samuel K. Doe of Liberia when he visited Israel in August.

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China and Canada: Their Special Ties

Small-Town Museum Symbolizes Ottawa's Early Recognition of Beijing

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

GRAVENHURST, Ontario — On a quiet street in this tiny, conservative village of 8,000 is a yellow gingerbread parsonage that stands as a symbol of how differently Canada and the United States have dealt with China.

The house in this resort town 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of Toronto is the birthplace of Dr. Norman Bethune, a Communist who died while serving as a frontline surgeon with the guerrilla forces of Mao Zedong. For the last eight years it has been maintained by the federal government as a museum.

"There's never been any controversy at all about this place," said Helen Winters, a Ministry of Parks guide who gives tours of the home. "I suppose the exhibits emphasize Dr. Bethune's humanitarianism more than his political views."

Mrs. Winters said that of the 14,000 people who visited the museum each year, about 4 percent were Chinese travelers paying homage to the man whom Mao once glorified in an essay on selflessness that became mandatory reading during the Cultural Revolution.

Dr. Bethune is a greater hero in China than in Canada, but here, too, schoolchildren learn of his heroism. All of this is in keeping with Canadian attitudes toward China that were shaped in part by Canadian missionaries to China, who generally favored Mao over Chiang Kai-shek.

Then, too, Canada's prime minister, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, wandered through China in the civil war years. He returned to China in 1960, 10 years before Canada recognized Beijing and before he entered politics, and later wrote a book with his traveling companion, Jacques Hébert, entitled "Two Innocents in Red China."

The special relationship between Beijing and Ottawa was reaffirmed Tuesday when Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese prime minister, became the first Communist leader to address a Canadian Parliament. Though some members of the Con-

servative opposition are known to have bridled at the invitation, there has been virtually no public outcry about the speech.

"We have always had a one-China policy," said John Hadwin, who heads the Chinese section of Canada's Department of External Affairs. "We have considerable trade with Taiwan but it is on a private basis and we have no official representation there."

Starting in 1981 Canada committed 90 million Canadian dollars (\$72 million) in aid to China over a five-year period. But for the Chinese delegation accompanying Mr. Zhao on a one-week visit here, trade is clearly a greater concern than aid.

Since 1979 Canada has extended lines of credit to Beijing with financing terms averaging around 10 percent. The umbrella trade agreement between the two countries runs out next year and it is expected that the Chinese delegation will be seeking greater concessions.

Mr. Hadwin pointed with pride to Canada's recognition of the Beijing government in 1970, nine years after the United States formally recognized Beijing. Many Canadians cherish this decision as an example of maintaining an independent foreign policy. The Canadian economy has also benefited: Ottawa was selling surplus wheat to Beijing in the 1960s.

Yet coinciding with Mr. Zhao's visit have come suggestions that the Canadian decision to recognize the Chinese government was delayed for years because of U.S. pressure. As early as the autumn of 1949, the Canadian diplomatic legation in Nanjing was urging recognition of the Chinese Communists.

The head of that mission was Chester A. Ronning, who now, at 89, has written an article for Beijing's China Daily outlining the delays that took place since he first urged Ottawa to recognize the Beijing government.

"As weeks went by, I despaired because it was obvious that the food of friendship in China for the West was being dissipated," Mr.

Ronning wrote, adding that finally on June 25, 1950, he was instructed to begin talks on recognition.

"It was too late," Mr. Ronning recalled. "On that day, war broke out in Korea." He was ordered to close the embassy.

In 1953, he wrote, he again sought to establish ties but the idea met resistance from the government of Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent. Some of Mr. St. Laurent's papers, released recently, show his resistance to the idea of recognition despite the urgings of Foreign Ministry officials.

In 1958, wrote Mr. Ronning, he was advised by Foreign Minister Lester B. Pearson that Canada had decided to recognize Beijing and that he would be named as ambassador to Beijing.

"Shortly before the formal an-

nouncement was to be made," Mr. Ronning wrote, Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Pearson went to Washington to inform President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

"To their surprise, President Eisenhower, who was embittered by the Chinese intervention in the Korean War, protested," wrote the retired diplomat.

"He said other nations would follow the Canadian example and this might result in the People's Republic being admitted to the United Nations. If China was seated, the president warned, the United States would withdraw from the United Nations."

It was not until Oct. 13, 1970, that Canada formally recognized China, Mr. Ronning noted, "21 years and 13 days after my initial recommendation."



APPLAUSE — China's prime minister, Zhao Ziyang, applauded Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau after the Canadian leader introduced him in the House of Commons in Ottawa Tuesday. Mr. Zhao then became the first Communist leader to address the parliament.

Trieste Praised for Approach to Mental Care

By Philip M. Boffey

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At a time when many cities are in despair over unsuccessful efforts to move mental patients out of institutions and treat them in the community, Trieste, Italy, seems to have made it work.

Since the early 1970s Trieste has drastically reduced the size of its mental hospital and has developed a group of neighborhood clinics that provide services to patients living in small groups in apartments, in their homes or at the clinic itself, which is open 24 hours a day and maintains a handful of beds for use in emergencies.

The few foreign experts who have studied developments in Trieste have come away favorably impressed. A recent visit to the city found psychiatrists and social workers enthusiastic in extolling the benefits of the new approach.

In 1978, Italy adopted a mental health law that virtually required the phasing out of mental hospitals. It forbade the admission of new patients to large state mental hospitals. It encouraged those already in the hospitals to leave if they could and required the treatment of patients through community-based services or small wards in general hospitals.

Although outside experts consider this the most radical deinstitutionalization law adopted by any Western country, many Italian communities have not provided alternative services to replace the big hospitals. The Italian press carries frequent stories about large numbers of mentally ill people on the streets of Rome and Milan, driving their families to distraction and suicide, brutalizing innocent peo-

ple or falling victim to brutality or misfortune themselves. Leaders in several Italian political parties are pushing to reinstate some form of state mental hospital.

But in Trieste, deinstitutionalization seems to have worked pretty well, offering clues to what is needed if it is to succeed.

The process started in 1971, when Franco Basaglia, a psychiatrist who has since died, took over as director of the mental hospital in Trieste. Driven by a leftist ideology that viewed mental institutions as prisons used by society to deprive individuals of their rights, he soon attracted a band of loyal young psychiatrists to carry out his dream of community clinics.

The mental health centers he established now serve communities ranging from 16,000 to 55,000 people. The largest, San Vito, in the center of the city, handles about 450 patients a year and is staffed by four psychiatrists, two social workers and 22 nurses or attendants, about half of whom once worked at the old mental hospital. Patients walk into and out of the clinic, chat with the staff, watch television, eat lunch or dinner at the center's free dining room across the street, and stay overnight, if necessary, in one of the clinic's eight beds.

Vincenzo Pastore, director of the San Vito center, and Bruno Norcia, director of a similar center outside the city, said in a joint interview that they took a "global approach" that tried to meet all a patient's needs: personal, practical and social, not just the mental health

problems. Each day staff members visit the small groups of patients living in apartments or offer counseling to families caring for patients at home. The chief forms of treatment are drugs and talk.

Douglas Bennett, a British psychiatrist who reviewed the program in Trieste for the World Health Organization in 1978, found that the care was more "supportive" than "medical" in nature and that there was little evidence of psychiatric treatment. Even so, he concluded, those attending the centers or living in the group apartments appeared to be in "much better" condition than those patients who remained in the hospital.

The contrast is palpable. A reporter who visited two group apartments found the patients up and about and proud to show off the cleanliness of their rooms. A visit to a ward still operating on the old hospital grounds, the province of a psychiatrist who refused to adapt to the new ways, found 45 patients in bed, dozing or staring at television, surrounded by an odor of urine, with the doors locked and windows barred.

Loren R. Mosher, an American psychiatrist who studied the Italian mental health program, concluded that strong professional leadership, a political climate that welcomed social reform and the availability of national health insurance money to pay for both medical and social services were major factors in successful deinstitutionalization.

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Yoshio Kodama Dies; Japanese Power Broker

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Yoshio Kodama, 72, a central figure in the multimillion-dollar Lockheed bribery scandal of 1976, died Tuesday of a stroke in a Tokyo hospital, the Kyodo news service reported.

Although he never held a prominent political or business position, he was a power broker intricately involved with political leaders.

Mr. Kodama's notoriety predated World War II; he was imprisoned for his part in terrorist plots against politicians he regarded as too moderate. He was held again after the war as a suspected war criminal but was never brought to trial.

Through his wartime activities in China, providing intelligence and vital materials for Japan's imperial forces, he amassed a fortune. With it, he gained political power after the war even as he kept close connections with Tokyo's underworld.

He used his wealth to finance the beginnings of the Liberal Democratic Party.

But his name became known to the Japanese public only in early

1976 when the international sales activities of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. were under scrutiny in the U.S. Senate.

Mr. Kodama, it was learned, had been the corporation's "secret agent" in Tokyo for about 15 years. He was accused of taking more than \$7 million from Lockheed in exchange for using his influence to promote sales.

In May 1976, Mr. Kodama became the first person indicted by Japanese authorities in the spreading scandal. Five more indictments against him were added.

Other deaths: Fazl Kucuk, 78, a former leader of the Turkish Cypriot community and the first vice president of Cyprus, died Sunday in London.

Colonel Taffin Wahby, 93, a Kurd who founded the Iraqi Army, in London, The Times reported Wednesday.

John C. Smith, 80, a former leader of the World Council of Churches, Sunday in Abington, Pennsylvania, after a heart attack during a public forum.

Declining Birthrate Poses Threat to West Germany

By William Drozdzak

Washington Post Service

BONN — The future security and prosperity of West Germany are becoming increasingly jeopardized by the dearth of a vital resource — children.

Since 1974, West Germans have had the world's lowest birthrate. Deaths now outnumber births by more than one-third, leading Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government to express serious concern about the preservation and well-being of a society hampered by a dwindling native population.

A joint report to the cabinet produced recently by several ministries showed that the cumulative impact of a steadily declining birthrate will soon pose serious consequences for national defense, education and the labor market.

The country's generous network of social services could also be eroded by the failure of a shrunken work force to generate enough revenue to support pensioners and the underprivileged. Moreover, racial tensions may become aggravated as West Germany's 4.5 million foreign-born residents, who have a higher birthrate, increase their share of the population.

If the current trend continues, the native German population is expected to fall from 56.9 million today to 38.3 million in less than 50 years, according to Horst Wafenschmidt, a parliamentary secretary in the Interior Ministry.

The most immediate impact may be felt in the West German Army, which requires 225,000 men each year. By next year, a shortage of 18-year-olds may compel the Bundeswehr to begin cutting the ranks of its 495,000-member standing force.

The educational system is also expected to suffer from the falling birthrate. By the year 2000, the number of pupils will drop by 25 percent. Schools will have fewer jobs for teachers, and by the end of this decade, about 150,000 university graduates with teaching degrees will be unemployed.

The government report predicts that in other fields, such as law enforcement and medicine, there will be serious labor shortages.

Sociologists have blamed the declining decline in the birthrate on

the birth control pill, the desire of more women to enter careers, and an egotistic urge to enjoy travel and leisure activities unencumbered by the duties of parenthood.

In a study entitled "Children or Consumption," a psychologist, Günther Opitz, found that only 10 percent of 93 couples born after World War II believed that children were more important than consumer goods or careers. The majority of people fell into categories he described as "dynamic globe-trotters" and "prestige-minded consumers" and "petit-bourgeois home builders," who usually want no more than one child, if any at all.

In recent years, polls conducted by several organizations have revealed a growing apprehension about the threat of nuclear war as a prime reason that young Germans prefer to forego having children.

But another leading cause, cited in the latest government report, is an abiding, if at times subliminal, disdain toward children, whose noisy habits may jar a German penchant for orderly calm. Many newspaper advertisements listing apartments for rent specify no children allowed, while dogs usually are tolerated.

Family of Boulin Charged in Paris With Defamation

Reuters

PARIS — The justice minister, Robert Badinter, has filed defamation charges against the family of Robert Boulin, a former labor minister who was found dead in a pond outside Paris in 1979.

The family has refused to accept the results of the official inquiry into Mr. Boulin's death, which recorded a verdict of suicide by drowning.

Legal sources said the charge, announced Tuesday night, was a way of protecting the public prosecutor in Versailles, who the family has accused of negligence in the inquiry into Boulin's death. No date has been set for hearing the defamation case.

After a long campaign, the family got permission for a second autopsy, which their lawyer said this week revealed that Mr. Boulin had suffered fractures to the neck and jaw in a fight before his death.

Mr. Boulin's son, Bertrand, immediately announced that his father had been murdered. In an open letter to the public prosecutor, the family asked that the case be transferred to a higher court.

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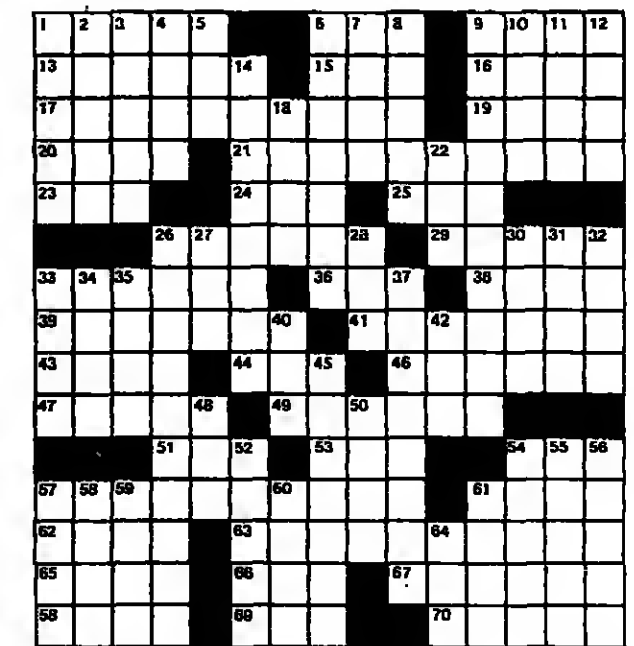
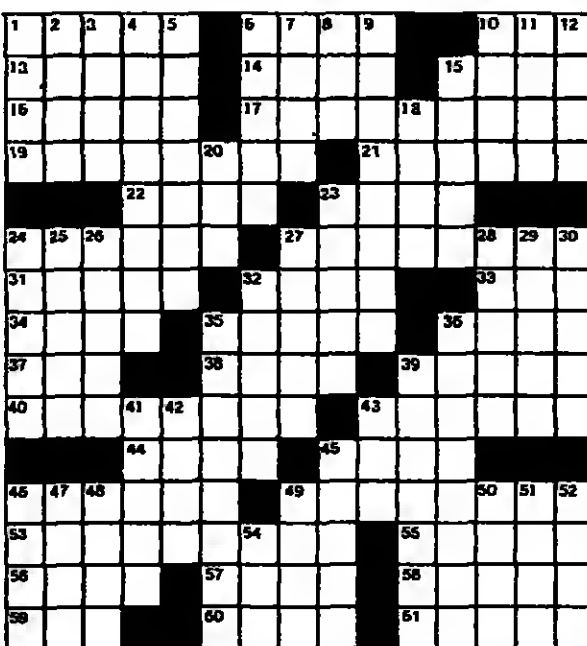
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Question: Four letters meaning two-for-one

(See bottom of the page for answer)



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America and the IDA

In the matter of the International Development Association, the branch of the World Bank that offers low-interest loans with long payback periods to the poorest countries, what the Reagan administration is doing is enough to make you hang your head in shame.

The World Bank and the donor nations agreed that the IDA needs at least \$12 billion in the next three years to help soften the effects of underdevelopment and world recession on its clients. In the standard formula, that meant the United States would provide \$1 billion a year. But the Reagan administration has decided to contribute no more than \$750 million. So instead of having \$12 billion to disburse in three years, the IDA will have \$9 billion.

The difference that the shortfall will make to the poor countries — in development foregone, in misery added — does not appear to be an important part of this administration's balance sheet. You would think, however, that a hardheaded conservative administration would be sensitive to the economic value of IDA contributions to the United States. Not only does such development aid help build long-term foreign markets for American goods and services, in the actual disbursement of

IDA and World Bank funds over almost four decades, a new bank survey has found, more than four-fifths of the dollars contributed by the United States have come back promptly to American companies in the form of contracts.

But the shabbiest aspect of the administration's performance may lie in one of the principal alibis given for it. Congress, the Treasury Department keeps insisting, just will not pay. But in the last two years Congress has contributed nearly \$1 billion to the IDA each year. On Capitol Hill the institutional memory of the IDA's value is strong. The leading congressional committees are sympathetic. It will not do for the Reagan administration to pretend that the cheapness is anyone's but its own.

Meanwhile, the other donor nations say they are willing to do more for the IDA, but they decline to do so on the basis that the United States is not doing its standard share. One appreciates the comforts of proceeding in lockstep. But these nations should not hide behind a laggard U.S. government's performance. Let them do what they think is right. It could be a useful form of pressure on an American administration that needs pressure.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Blur to Remember

It reminded us of one of the first laps of the Indianapolis 500 automobile race. The drivers have jumped into their cars and they speed, one quickly after another, past the starting flag, with each driver trying to maneuver his vehicle out of the pack and into a prominent first position. That, more or less, is what each of the eight Democratic presidential candidates was trying to do in the three-hour televised debate on Sunday. To a greater or lesser extent, each succeeded, although to the eye not clearly focused the pack may still have looked a lot like a blur — a blob? — at the end.

Certainly no one can say for sure who advanced his cause the most and who fell behind. Those assessments are so much easier to make after the votes are tallied. The headlines focused on the heated interchange between John Glenn and Walter Mondale, in which both men got to their feet and uttered fighting words — such as "gobbledygook" and "baloney." When? One more minute and we were scared someone might go too far and holler something truly shocking like "balderdash!"

In truth that whole exchange was little more than a live re-enactment of an argument those two candidates had last October and November. More interesting was watching all eight

candidates trying to assert themselves in a free-flowing format in which they had to compete for time and which gave them the opportunity to present their cases in the most attractive way they could devise. The debates helped voters to attach flesh-and-blood human beings to the names and ideological labels, and to watch how those human beings handle a not entirely predictable situation with a certain 1960 air of danger about it.

The debate did establish a few things crisply. There are no out-and-out buffoons in this race; these are serious politicians who are running serious, if sometimes dull and/or wrongheaded, campaigns. There were no huge gaffes, at least as far as we could see.

After witnessing three hours of debate, the political junkie may feel the same combination of exhilaration and exhaustion that the athlete feels after "Nicholas Nickleby" — but with the knowledge that there is lots more to come. Others may just feel exhausted. Nevertheless, as the campaign goes on we venture that the candidates and those who follow them will return again and again to themes and exchanges that were first fully articulated in this demanding New Hampshire test.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The most important question about the debate concerned Walter Mondale. In terms of time spent, money raised, organization established and position in the polls, he stood 12 feet tall before the debate. But on the tube all eight candidates would be the same height, sitting there side by side. At a minimum, could Mr. Mondale as the front-runner avoid being cut down by one dart after another?

There were plenty of darts. His rivals questioned his strength, accused him of favoring special interests and assailed him for protectionism. These darts will continue to fly and at

least some will stick. But for the moment at least, Mr. Mondale managed to assert himself, and to attract attention, with some grace.

Meanwhile, other candidates helped themselves. By distancing himself from the old, established and traditional, Gary Hart probably made himself the front-runner — for 1988 or 1992. The Reverend Jesse Jackson demonstrated wit as well as oratorical polish. Watching George McGovern, one couldn't help wondering how much better he would have done in 1972 had he been this relaxed.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Fine Words Alone Won't Do

It is unclear what profit could result from resolutions about reducing the use of force that might be passed by the Stockholm conference, given that both the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki agreement already bind all participating nations to do just that. Genuine confidence can only be based on actions, not fine words. In the meantime, the Russians continue to allow their submarines to violate Swedish territory, and their bloody war of subjugation goes on in Afghanistan.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

The Debate Was Worthwhile

Alabama's Governor George Wallace used to gripe that there is "not a dime's worth of difference" between Democrats and Republicans. Not now, as indicated in Sunday's no-rules debate by eight Democrats running for president. There are differences between the two major parties and there are key differences within the parties as well. Fine.

The candidates showed that, generally, they are at odds with President Reagan on a nuclear weapons freeze, withdrawing U.S. marines from Lebanon, the size of the budget deficit and other matters. They differ among themselves, too. Although the verbal fireworks between Senator John Glenn and former Vice President Walter Mondale on spending and

defense grabbed the headlines, other clashes emerged. Former Florida Governor Reubin Askew rightly raised one of the most important by ripping Mr. Mondale's apparent support for a foolish protectionist trade policy.

We don't know whether Sunday's battle in New Hampshire converted any voters for that state's Feb. 28 primary. But it can force all candidates — in both parties — to sharpen their ideas and express them more clearly.

—The Chicago Sun-Times.

A Second Term — for What?

Before he decides to try to become a second-term president Mr. Reagan needs to decide what sort of second-term president he would, if re-elected, want to be. If he merely wishes to continue with the rhetorical flourish and indulgently uneven policymaking that characterized much of his first term, without making practical use of his undoubted job experience and political capital for practical ends, [he] would best settle for a retired president's hilly pulpit in California. If, on the other hand, he has in mind a clear view of what he would like to achieve with a further term, and how he would achieve it, President Reagan's race for re-election could offer America the main ingredient of political continuity it has lacked for a quarter-century: a president elected and fitted to complete a second term.

—The Economist (London).

FROM OUR JAN. 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: British Appraisals of Poe Vary
LONDON — Editorial writers this morning comment on the centenary of Edgar Allan Poe. The "Standard" considers that even in this year of centuries there are not many names better worth celebrating than that of Poe. "There may have been," it says, "greater literary geniuses in the nineteenth century, but it is doubtful whether there was a greater artist." The "Morning Post" disagrees, saying, "His peculiar works stand in a class by themselves, but the fact that he is a striking figure in literature does not make him a great writer. An author must be judged by his published works rather than by his possibilities, and Poe has left nothing behind which entitles him to a place among the great men of literature."

1934: Parliament Bows to Mussolini
ROME — The 28th Italian Parliament concluded its active duration (on Jan. 18) by passing by enthusiastic acclamation the corporate laws which are expected eventually to make parliament an anachronism for this country. Even the high standard of Fascist order set by the present Chamber — called the first blackshirt parliament because it was the first chosen by a rule which excluded all opposition groups — was exceeded in the closing session. Oration by Mussolini occupied from 40 minutes to an hour while the addresses by speakers who explained the laws for the corporate state were interrupted by manifestations of approval. Deputies and ministers obeyed orders to wear black shirts without coats.



On Reagan, the Russians and the Future

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has won the first skirmish of the 1984 presidential election campaign. He has double-crossed the Democrats by taking their advice to sing his anti-Soviet song a little more gently.

The Democratic candidates for the presidency don't quite know what to make of this.

At first they thought they could beat President Reagan on home-front economic issues, but the economy has improved. And just when they began to attack his militaristic foreign policy, he stopped sounding like the terrible-tempered Bangs and appealed to Moscow for compromise and cooperation in East-West relations. He also appealed to Syria, Israel, Egypt, Jordan — and privately even to Yasser Arafat of the PLO — for reconciliation in Lebanon and in the Middle East.

As a presidential election strategy, this was Ronald Reagan at his theatrical best. He is moving center stage, in the middle where elections are won. He is disappointing conservative Republicans, who got him into the White House in the first place, but he is picking up more votes in the center and even on the left.

Do the Europeans all doubt his commitment to nuclear arms control and peace? Very well, he says, he will appeal to Moscow for compromise, on an early morning television broadcast out of Washington that reaches Europe in midafternoon just two days before Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko get together in Stockholm to discuss the crisis in American-Soviet relations.

Meanwhile, the Democratic candidates were in New Hampshire cutting each other up on public television before a limited audience.

On foreign policy, much will depend on whether the Russians think Mr. Reagan is going to run and win next November. They will do anything they can to avoid such a result. But the more they

oppose him the more they are likely to encourage the American people to re-elect him — as, they encouraged West Germans in a dummy and unsuccessful effort to defeat Chancellor Kohl.

But presumably the Russians know something about life and death, and the freezing power of politicians like Yuri Andropov and Ronald Reagan. They may misjudge Mr. Reagan and his provocative speeches and his latest offers of cooperation, but they pay attention to geography, and maybe too much attention to history.

They think Mr. Reagan and America are spoiling for a fight, but nothing could be further from the truth in the American mind. The question has been whether Mr. Shultz could make this clear to Andrei Gromyko in Stockholm, and begin to talk common sense about U.S.-Soviet relations. The problem is to deal with the future and not the past.

The outlook for such an approach is not good. The Russians insist they won't talk about nuclear arms control unless the West removes its cruise and Pershing-2s from Western Europe, and the Western allies insist that those weapons must be put there to maintain a balance of nuclear power.

So for the moment there is a stalemate, and much will depend on how the Russians see the coming U.S. election. If they decide Mr. Reagan is going to win, the chances are they will think of compromising with him. If they see him losing they will probably oppose him all the way. In this sense, Mr. Reagan benefits in the election campaign whether he opposes or cooperates with Moscow.

So, many of his friends wonder if he should run or quit while he thinks he's ahead. It is an interesting personal and philosophic question. He has done what a political leader should do, challenging the policies of the past — in his case, the assump-

tions of the welfare state and the defense policies of the Democrats — and compelled a debate on the future of the Republic. His is a defensible record.

But Ronald Reagan has waited too long to turn back now. Politically at home everything is going his way, including the confusion of the Democrats. By waiting, he has silenced any opposition by younger Republican pretenders.

In a few days he will make his State of the Union address. On the 29th of this month he will announce his decision whether to run for another four years in office, and a few days later he will celebrate his 74th birthday and then go to China.

He has dealt with these preliminaries to the election with great skill, challenging the past and commanding not only the news but his divided opposition party. What he has not done so far, although he may do so in his State of the Union Message and his decision whether to run, is to give the country a vision of the future as he sees it.

The New York Times.

Reading What Reagan Didn't Say

IT WILL be interesting to see how the Russians react to President Reagan's Monday speech. They could use the text, with its emphasis on military power, as an excuse for nastier rhetoric of their own, or even for some risky ventures in world politics — and thereby strengthen the old, hard-line Reagan with the U.S. electorate.

What the Politburo should be studying is what Mr. Reagan didn't say — particularly about charges that the Soviet Union has violated arms control agreements. He could have scored with old buddies by thundering away in his cold war chant. The question is why he didn't. The answer is that he no longer thinks that is good politics.

—Syndicated columnist Jim Babin.

And Now the Winning Side Answers With Hate

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The hope of peace between Israelis and Palestinians has long been frustrated by the politics of hate. For years before and after the birth of Israel, Palestinian leaders fought the idea of a Jewish state, rejected negotiation, used hateful language and violence. Now, as more Palestinians are ready for compromise, some on the other side answer them with hate.

That unhappy reality has been brought home to me by an episode resulting from a column I wrote about a Palestinian scholar, Walid Khalidi. He is an advocate of negotiation and compromise, yet he was included in lists of anti-Israel activists published by the American Israel Public Affairs Committee and the Anti-Defamation League.

The AIPAC enemies list cited a 1978 article by Mr. Khalidi in the quarterly Foreign Affairs as if it called for an end to Israel's existence. As I wrote, that got the point of his article backward. It called for peaceful coexistence between Israel and a Palestinian state made up of the West Bank and Gaza.

Werner Cohn, an American professor of sociology at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, happened to read that column of mine. (He says he is not usually a reader, finding my views uncongenially liberal.) He then wrote to the executive director of AIPAC, Thomas A. Dine, and he has given me permission to quote his letter.

"Dear Mr. Dine: Your records will show that I have been a faithful subscriber and supporter of AIPAC for quite a few years. I intend to remain such. But I have a very serious complaint and I must urge you to do the necessary for rectifying an error.

"When I read Anthony Lewis's column, I was quite sure that he would be wrong and you right. But I happened to have the issue of Foreign Affairs for July 1978 . . . I discovered that Lewis was right; [you] quoted Professor Khalidi out of context and thereby reversed his meaning. Professor Khalidi's article is indeed moderate and reasonable . . . You must issue an apology and a correction. AIPAC cannot function without public confidence, and without your apology that confidence will be gone.

Mr. Cohn has received no reply to that letter so far. But Mr. Dine in effect answered him in public. In a letter to The New York Times published on Jan. 12 he repeated his preposterous charges against Mr.

Khalidi in even shriller tones: "Khalidi demands that there be an armed PLO West Bank state with 250 tanks, that Jerusalem be turned over to Arafat and that Moscow be a party to the arrangements."

Joe McCarthy could not have produced a nastier distortion of the Foreign Affairs article.

A tiny Palestinian state would be militarily dominated by Israel, Mr. Khalidi wrote, and its borders could be further watched by United Nations forces. But he argued that the state should not be totally unarmed, because then it could not deal with its own internal security problems or "curb adventurism across the border into Israel."

He suggested forces of Jordan's, themselves only a fraction of Israel's. That is where Mr. Dine got his fearsome "250 tanks."

The article foresaw an Austrian-like neutral status for a Palestinian state, internationally guaranteed. Moscow would have to be party to such an undertaking, Mr. Khalidi said — hardly a radical idea.

He said the state would have its capital in Arab East Jerusalem — with a "great municipal council" for the whole city, guarantees of access to holy places and arrangements for

"freedom of movement and residence between the two capitals."

Mr. Khalidi's argument was that "only by some such solution would Jews, Christians and Moslems translate their veneration of Jerusalem from rhetoric to the idiom of accommodation and love."

Only a willful blindness could fail to see in the Khalidi article an earnest, really almost a desperate desire to find a way to peace. And it was a brave article, because it exposed Mr. Khalidi to much danger from Arab extremists. Everyone conversant with Middle East politics well knew the hope and courage that piece represented.

When a respected Palestinian scholar sketches a proposal for a settlement, you would think that supporters of Israel would be glad to see the sign of interest in negotiation and peace. Instead, Thomas Dine and AIPAC try to smear him. So do the Anti-Defamation League and its chairman, Kenneth J. Bialkin, who also wrote to repeat the calumnies.

The point of all this is not the attacks on an individual, unfair as they are. It is how the generations of hate and fear in the Middle East have distorted the judgment of two once-respected organizations.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Afraid of Friendship?

The series of reports (Dec. 28, 29 and 30) by David K. Shipler on relations between the Arab and Jewish populations of Israel was instructive and interesting. I was appalled by the young Jewish mother who did not want Arab children admitted to a certain kindergarten for fear they might become friends with her child. In sum, did she fear that hostility might end and peace set in?

Earlier, in an "Other Opinion" item on Dec. 26 ("For Jews the Feast Is Hanukkah"), Rabbi Mark S. Golub exhorted peoples of each of the different religious communities to "respect the beauty and significance of the other's sacred moments, while exclusively celebrating its own."

But it is only by mixing freely, becoming friends — real friends — that we can hope to overcome the stupid barriers that separate and render mutually hostile people who could so easily get on together. Of course, open-mindedness, knowledge and understanding among peoples make it harder for the various power groups, including those of organized religion, to brainwash and control.

I will snuff up any invitation to share in Hanukkah, Tet or other cele-

brations, and there are often as many Jews and Moslems as Christians at my holiday parties.

ILONA ERDOGAN.

Paris.

The Uchtenhagen Case

Regarding "Vote Against a Woman Provokes Swiss Crisis" (JHT, Jan. 7):

There is a misstatement of fact in the report on the non-election to the Swiss Federal Council of Lilian Uchtenhagen. It is not true that "traditionally in Switzerland, Parliament elects the candidates offered by each of the four ruling parties."

One could make a case for the opposite tendency. The most obvious example was the election in December 1973, of the late Willi Ritschard, whose death in October 1983 created the vacancy for which Mrs. Uchtenhagen's party nominated her.

Ritschard was not the principal candidate of the Social Democrats (it was Dr. Arthur Schmid) and his election was regarded as a slap in the face of the party's left wing. But Mr. Ritschard became one of the most popular federal councilors in recent Swiss history. His death provoked an outpouring of grief from all sides.

What the Ritschard example suggests is that Parliament possesses a collective intuition that is surer than the thoughts of any single political functionary. The seven members of the Federal Council are the executive branch. They take turns serving as president. The country must repose its full confidence in them.

Mrs. Uchtenhagen, for all her brilliance, has often been criticized for a kind of abrasive intellectual arrogance that, perhaps, does not reflect the essence of political wisdom required in one of our "seven sages."

This quality was mentioned as a possible disadvantage when she was first pushed forward as a leading candidate for her party's nomination.

Mrs. Uchtenhagen's own words, as quoted in your report, sum up the situation neatly: "I don't think the bourgeois parties wanted the socialists to have the first woman member of the council." Each of the majority parties has been slow to accept competent women but doesn't want anyone else to be first. And they surely will not accept anyone, male or female, who imitates them.

There are other women in Parliament who have or are developing the requisite qualities of a federal councilor, among which tact and diplomacy weigh heavily. Perhaps, just perhaps, the National Assembly knew what it was doing. As a Swiss woman I do not feel offended.

MICHELE BURDET,
Chesler, Switzerland.

The report reflects an entirely wrong interpretation of the situation. The rejection of Mrs. Uchtenhagen's candidacy was not anti-feminist, but was due to her personal arrogance and to dissatisfaction with maneuvers by the Social Democrats.

F. BUSSER,
Zurich.

'Habré Was Quite Right'

The report on Chad ("Habré Refuses to Join Talks," JHT, Jan. 9) is filled with sinister implications. Hissène Habré was quite right to refuse to attend the Addis Ababa meeting in view of the reception given to Goukouni Oueddei, which is a clear reflection of the workings of the 1981 Tripartite Pact of Addis Ababa.

Unhappily, despite its length the article did not bring very much information that was to the point. It was crowded with facts, references and opinions that were little or nothing to do with Dr. Westfall's thesis. The puts was that at least part of the space was not devoted to a detailed presentation of his arguments.

D. SPIELER,
University of Louvain,
Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium.

Free Trade Is Scaring Democrats

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Judging by what they said and left unsaid in Sunday's television debate at Dartmouth College, most of the eight Democratic presidential candidates are sticking grimly to a misplaced faith in "industrial policy" as the way to restore economic health.

Stung by job losses in the major union-controlled industries, they have slipped into a protectionist mode, blaming "unfair" trade competition for America's economic troubles, when they should be focusing on Reaganomics and how it has dulled America's competitive edge.

The underlying Democratic rationale is that America is being "de-industrialized" by foreign competition at great human and social cost, and that the process has to be reversed, with government taking a lead role. A union-backed bill to "re-build America" has been introduced by Representative John LaFalce of New York. It would set up a council on industrial competitiveness and a \$5-billion industrial financing bank reminiscent of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of the 1930s.

This broad strategy was endorsed this week by a Democratic study group headed by New York banker Felix Rohatyn, a former DuPont chairman, Irving S. Shapiro, and AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland.

Others, including Jimmy Carter's former Economic Council chairman, Charles L. Schultze, argue that de-industrialization is a myth. They warn that a new RFC would subsidize inefficient companies at high cost to consumers and taxpayers.

They suggest that where America has been unable to compete, especially in capital goods, it is due mostly to Reaganomics and an overvalued dollar, not to unfair trade competition. Among the Democratic candidates, Reubin Askew is the most straightforward free-trader. Except for George McGovern and Jesse Jackson, all the others have tipped their hats to "industrial policy."

Front-runner Walter Mondale has made the most controversial and openly protectionist trade policy statements, telling labor union audiences in 1982 that the United States had better start "acting tough" with Japan. "What do we want our kids to do? Sweep up around Japanese computers," he belted.

Mr. Mondale has been trying to shake the protectionist label, stressing the impact of an overvalued dollar. But during the Dartmouth debate he was bitterly accused by Mr. Askew of carrying water on both shoulders, and was also challenged by Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, who at one time had joined Mr. Mondale in embracing the "local content" approach to Detroit's problem, but now has modified his position.

"Local content," demanded by the United Auto Workers, would require an overwhelming fixed percentage of American parts and labor in the most popular Japanese cars.

Mr. Hart said that local content was morally indefensible, and that it would amount to a "surrender" to protectionism, ultimately costing jobs for every one it saves. But he still backs quotas on Japanese cars.

Many of Mr. Mondale's admirers, recalling his free trade eloquence as a senator, have been urging him to rethink his current stance, so closely in tune with the AFL-CIO. But his wily opponent in New Hampshire says: "It's about time that somebody stood up for American workers."

As a Princeton economist, William H. Branson, put it in an article for the American Enterprise Institute, those who call for an "industrial policy" have misdiagnosed a macroeconomic problem as a trade problem.

The best "industrial policy" the Democrats can support would be one that concentrates on getting rid of Ronald Reagan and Reaganomics. That would bring the dollar down to Earth and allow flexibility for the American economy to resume a smooth shift of labor and capital into sectors in which the economy does best. Companies might disappear, says Mr. Branson, but most workers would move into other jobs.

This should be coupled with a substantial program of trade liberalization that lubricates a legitimate phase-down of inefficient operations, not permanent protection.

The rest of "industrial policy" is excess baggage, a sop to regional and political pressures that ignore the welfare of America as a whole.

The Washington Post.



Reportedly S

The President's search for a new health policy is being hampered by a series of setbacks. The White House is now looking for a new health policy.

What's more, both supporters and opponents of the new policy are now in a state of confusion.

For more information, see the article on page 12.

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SCIENCE

New Lenses Aid Tunnel Vision

By Patricia McCormack

United Press International

NEW YORK — Victims of tunnel vision are being helped by special glasses that have multiple lenses and reverse telescopes.

Dr. William Feinbloom, the inventor of the glasses, said the spectacles greatly widen the user's field of view by making objects appear narrower.

"One of several patients who described his improvement as 'miraculous' commented, 'The people you see appear to have gone on an in-

stant reducing diet,'" Dr. Feinbloom said in an interview before his "New Horizon Lens" was shown at the William Feinbloom Vision Rehabilitation Center, a part of the Eye Institute at the Pennsylvania College of Optometry in Philadelphia.

Tunnel vision, caused by the genetic disease retinitis pigmentosa, is considered incurable and afflicts an estimated one million people in the United States and millions more abroad. Victims are robbed of side or peripheral vision and see only through a central tunnel.

"When wearing the glasses, the patient can see twice as much on the horizontal plane with everything at the same height as before," said Dr. Feinbloom, 79.

The glasses weigh 3½ ounces (105 grams), cost \$2,000 and can only be made by experts in precision optics and makers of camera or other high-quality lenses.

Clinical testing was performed at the Feinbloom Center and by specialists in New York; Los Angeles; Tampa, Florida; Flint, Michigan; and Buenos Aires.

Dr. Feinbloom's report on the trials, presented at December's annual meeting of the American Academy of Optometry in Houston, said 80 percent of 169 people fitted with the glasses during an eight-month period were helped.

The patients, aged 12 to 71, gained a major increase in horizontal fields of vision, some as great as 190 percent.

"In more than 50 percent of the cases, the patients enjoyed immediate improvement in mobility," Dr. Feinbloom said. "They were able to walk around freely both indoors and outdoors and orient themselves in crowds. When retested weeks later, they showed additional improvement."

Retinitis pigmentosa causes degeneration of light cells of the retina, first causing night blindness then the loss of side vision in the daytime. Dr. Feinbloom said victims find it hard to get and keep jobs, do household tasks or keep up with schoolwork.

Dr. Feinbloom said the glasses are a combination of two to four lenses, depending on individual need, that form a reverse cylindrical telescope.

"This causes objects in the horizontal plane of vision to become much thinner while the vertical plane is unchanged," he said.

Thus, they can see twice as much on the horizontal plane as before," Dr. Feinbloom, who refuses to patent his inventions, a few years

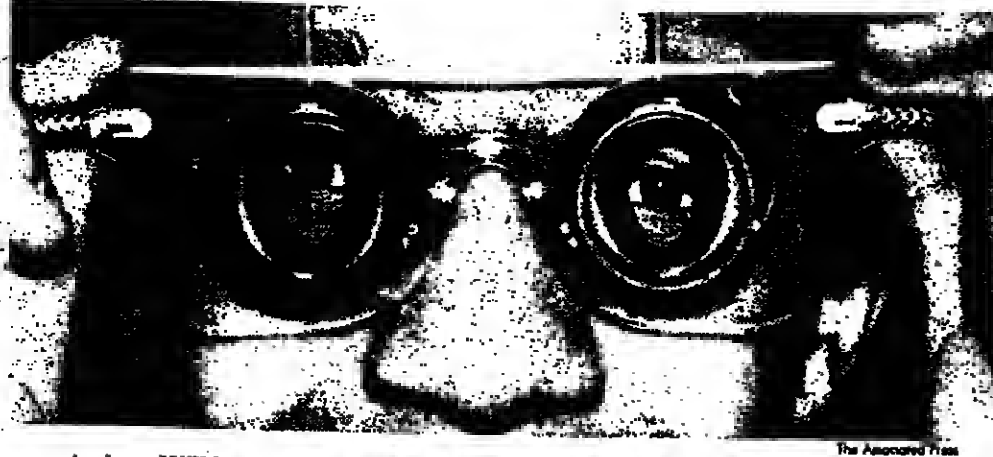


A tunnel-vision patient's normal field of vision.



With new lenses, patient's field of view is much wider.

ago created glasses inspired by the each lens of regular glasses. They bumblebee's optic system, with now are customized for about 700 three tiny telescopes mounted on people a year, he said.



Andrew Wilkins, 12, with new lenses designed to aid victims of tunnel vision.

U.S. Reportedly Spending Millions on 'Psychic Warfare'

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The United States has spent millions of dollars, according to three new reports, on secret projects to investigate extrasensory phenomena and to see if the power of the human mind can be harnessed to perform acts of espionage and war — penetrating secret files, locating submarines, blowing up guided missiles in flight.

One of the reports says concern about a psychic arms gap reached as high as the White House in at least one instance.

The Pentagon denies that it is spending money on psychic research. But assertions to the contrary appear in a trio of new books, one just published and two scheduled to be released this spring, and in a series of interviews in which past Pentagon officials and scientists who study the paranormal discussed what they contended was a decades-long quest.

What emerges is a picture of both superpowers trying to master such esoteric as extrasensory perception, telepathy, clairvoyance and psychokinesis.

For more than a century sci-

tists have clashed over what is now called parapsychology. Some see it as a legitimate field of study led by bold visionaries, while others deny it as a pseudoscience rife with charlatans and naive researchers mired in self-deception. The assertions that the Pentagon, with its sober mandate of maintaining U.S. security, is a leading patron of psychic research in the United States has brought the controversy to a boil.

Advocates such as Representative Charlie Rose, Democrat of North Carolina and a member of the Select Committee on Intelligence, say the possibility of psychic warfare is all too real and might one day call for a crash program similar to the Manhattan Project, which built the first atom bomb.

Skeptics say that psychic power is hocus-pocus and that scientific verification for it has been impossible to obtain. "You can't get it in the open laboratory," said Dr. Paul Kurtz, a philosopher at the State University of New York at Buffalo who is chairman of the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal. "What makes the military think they'll get it behind closed doors?"

Despite their doubts, however, Dr. Kurtz and other skeptics reluctantly endorse such research.

"The Defense Department would be derelict in its duty if it didn't pay attention to the long shots," said Dr. Marcello Truzzi of the Michigan-based Center for Scientific Anomalies Research. "But it's paradoxical, since the fact that they're looking into it doesn't make it real."

A Pentagon spokesman went so far as to deny that the Defense Department today "spent a nickel" on psychic research, but he also suggested that he could not acknowledge the existence of highly classified projects.

The most detailed study of a set of psychic experiments comes from "The Mind Race," by Dr. Russell Targ and Keith Harary, to be published this spring by Villard Books, a division of Random House.

Dr. Targ, a physicist with expertise in lasers, optics and microwaves, worked for a decade at SRI International on what he calls a multimillion-dollar program of psychic research financed by the Defense Department and intelligence agencies.

The key experiments had to do with what Dr. Targ calls "remote viewing," in which gifted individuals were said to be able to describe distant locations, events and objects. In 1976, for instance, a "viewer" in California tried to pick up sensations Dr. Targ was experiencing in New York at a site chosen minutes before the test.

On a computer tied into the network of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, the viewer in California typed an impression. "The first image I got was of a cement depression — as if a dry fountain — with a cement post in the middle or inside. There seemed to be pigeons off to the right flying around the surface of the depression." Indeed, writes Dr. Targ, the test site — the central fountain in Washington Square Park — was dry, had a post in the middle from which water could be sprayed, and was surrounded by pigeons.

In "Mind Wars," to be published this spring by St. Martin's Press, Ronald M. McRae contends that psychic research was used to evaluate the MX missile "shell-game" plan, a \$40-billion or so basing scheme in which each MX missile would be secretly shifted among a bevy of concrete bunkers.

Quoting a former White House aide, Mr. McRae says that the Pentagon set up experiments in which psychics guessed the position of targets, and that results were positive enough to suggest MX vulnerability. The former aide, Barbara Honzeger, who holds a degree in parapsychology, left the Reagan administration last fall in a controversy over women's programs.

Such episodes, Mr. McRae says, are part of a "30-year record of psychic research in the CIA, the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, NASA, and the Defense Intelligence Agency." Mr. McRae, a former reporter for the columnist Jack Anderson, says his research indicates the Pentagon has spent about \$6 million annually on psychic research in recent years.

Retired Lieutenant General Daniel O. Graham of the Army, former head of the Defense Intelligence Agency, said in an interview that \$6 million sounded too high, but he acknowledged that the military had spent considerable sums on psychic research.

WHATEVER the amount of money, Mr. McRae says tracking it is difficult. The CIA conveys some money for psychic research through private institutions, according to Mr. McRae, who cites an agency memorandum warning that the funds should "carry no identifica-

CURRENTS

Answer to Island Mystery Is Proposed

LONDON (UPI) — A solution to the disappearance of the Pacific Island culture responsible for the giant statues on Easter Island has been suggested by two researchers from Hull University.

R. Flenley and Sarah M. King said in a communication to the scientific magazine *Nature* that they studied fossil pollen dating back to 37,000 years on the island, one of the most isolated pieces of inhabited land in the world.

They concluded that the "unique megalithic culture" of Easter Island, which is now a dependency of Chile, collapsed because the island was completely deforested, partly to get logs on which to roll the giant statues into place. Its vegetation now is mostly grass, as it was when the island was discovered by the Dutch on Easter Day, 1722.

Drug Limits Damage to Heart Muscle

BOSTON (UPI) — Damage to heart muscle from heart attacks can be reduced by a drug given immediately after the attack, according to an international medical research group.

The drug, timolol, reduces the heart's oxygen requirements, which allows much of the muscle deprived of blood to survive while the heart re-establishes circulation to the damaged area, the International Collaborative Study Group reported in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

Timolol, marketed as Blocadren, was the first of the drugs known as beta blockers approved by the Food and Drug Administration for use in heart attack survivors to prevent repeat attacks. A Norwegian study demonstrated in 1981 that timolol benefited heart attack survivors, but the new study is believed to be the first to demonstrate that the drug decreases damage to the heart.

Antarctic Eggs Hatch in San Diego

SAN DIEGO (AP) — When Frank Todd, bird curator at the Sea World marine park here, returned last month from a five-week expedition to Antarctica with about 500 eggs representing nine species of birds, "four" feeling was, if we could hatch at least 50 percent, and then raise 70 percent of those, we would be very, very pleased.

But the latest effort at an attempt to start a self-sustaining Antarctic colony at Sea World, which already has the world's largest captive collection of penguins, will probably be even more successful than that. Mr. Todd said after the eggs began hatching late last month.

He said that, if left in the wild, the birds, mainly gentoo and chinstrap penguins, would have died, since all the eggs were taken from two egg clutches and the parents generally raise only one. Mr. Todd took the eggs in an attempt to do away with the difficult transport of live birds for breeding.

Silicone Balloon Fights Blood Clots

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Doctors are using a new kind of tiny balloon to pull clots out of blood vessels without surgery. The device, developed by a team at Michael Reese Hospital and Chicago Medical School, is being tested in hospitals across the country, according to Dr. Edward Goldberg, the team leader.

The technique itself is two decades old. But the Chicago researchers used a different material, silicone, for the balloon and the catheter to which it is attached. Traditional catheters are made of vinyl with a latex balloon tied on. Dr. Goldberg said a latex balloon can come off inside a blood vessel, though this does not occur frequently, and latex balloons have also been known to break into pieces. He said silicone is slicker than latex and takes less pressure to inflate, and is flexible enough to be used in blood vessels of the brain where surgery would be impossible.

Plastic Wrap Triples Citrus Shelf Life

WASHINGTON (AP) — A plastic wrap developed by U.S. and Israeli scientists will triple the shelf life of fresh lemons and grapefruits, the U.S. Agriculture Department says.

The film of polyethylene, a plastic made from petroleum, was developed in Israel. It is less than half the thickness of food wraps now in use, the department said. It allows some gases to escape and takes in others that keep the fruit fresh. Some U.S. companies are testing the wrap on shipments to Japan.

The project was financed by the U.S.-Israeli Binational Agricultural Research and Development Fund, which is perfecting the new film and working on methods to control decay in fruit after it is wrapped.

Calcium's Role in Learning Studied

NEW YORK (NYT) — Focusing on the role of calcium in the learning process, researchers at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts are running a school for sea snails, trying to teach *Hermissenda crassicornis* to respond to selected stimuli.

Dr. Daniel L. Alkon and his colleagues from Woods Hole's Marine Biological Laboratory reported on their work at a conference on learning mechanisms at Woods Hole. They said they had found that elevated calcium levels activated enzymes in the snail's nervous system that caused changes in cellular proteins believed to store learned information.

Parallel findings in higher animals were presented by Dr. Gary Lynch of the University of California at Irvine, who found that lowering calcium levels in the hippocampus of a rat's brain prevented learning.

Sinus Infection Linked to Infertility

BOSTON (AP) — An obscure sinus and lung infection called Young's syndrome appears to be a relatively common cause of infertility in men, Australian researchers report in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

They said 3 percent of the patients at one male fertility clinic had had this disorder, which was first described in 1978. It causes a cough and inflammation of the sinuses. It often strikes in early childhood.

The study directed by Dr. David J. Handelsman of the University of Sydney found that men who had the disorder produced normal amounts of sperm, but none was released because a duct in the testes was blocked.

Hooding Lights Helps Hawaiian Birds

NEW YORK (NYT) — Scientists at the University of Wisconsin in Madison are trying to find out what causes night-migrating birds, navigating by moon and stars, to be led astray by city lights.

The researchers are observing Newell's shearwaters, birds that nest on Kauai, Hawaii. At a large hotel in Kauai, where 28 big security lights account for about 500 downed shearwaters each fall, the scientists placed metal shields over 16 lights, deflecting the light downward. The remaining lights were hooded on alternate nights for two years.

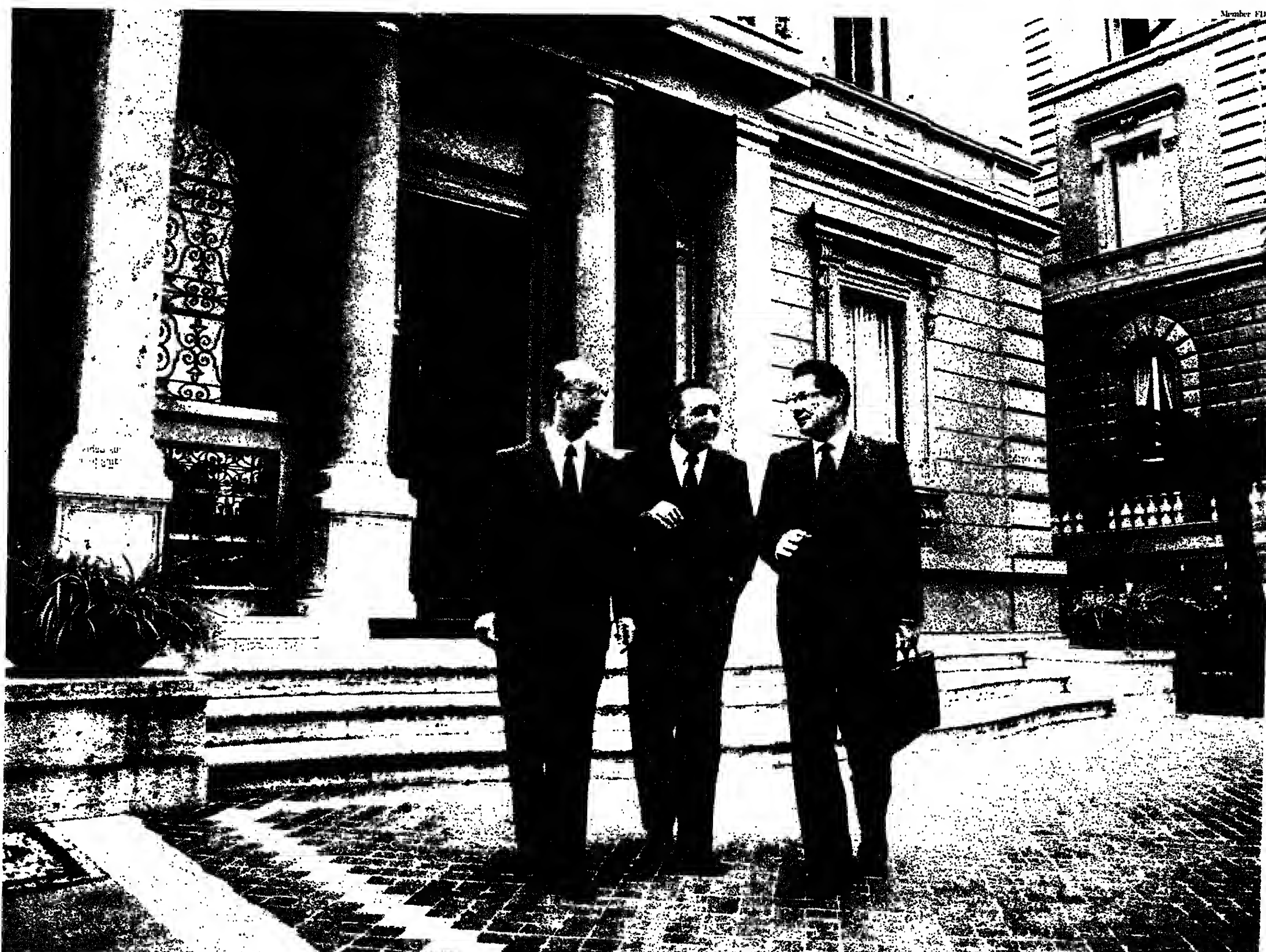
On the nights the hoods were in place, bird deaths decreased nearly 40 percent. Island officials have now agreed to hood all street lights. The scientists are also studying how and what the birds see, hoping that such information may lead to a better understanding of night navigation.

Maintenance made in Germany.



Lufthansa
German Airlines

How advice from Morgan can maximize profit potential on large import projects



Morgan's New York-based Multisource Export Credit Group head meets in Rome with officials of Mediocredito, Italy's export-credit institution, to negotiate for a corporate sponsor of a large project involving Italian exports. From the left, Dr. Giovanni Piero Elia and Dr. Rodolfo Banfi, general manager and chairman respectively of Mediocredito, and George Cashman of Morgan.

New mass transit systems. Hydroelectric power stations. Telecommunications. Coal mines.

Projects like these are huge. And expensive. Whether sponsored by governments or corporations or both, they require imports from other countries of major equipment, machinery, and engineering and construction services. The quality of advice given to a project sponsor on financing such imports is crucial to the project's profitability.

The Morgan Bank gives you an experienced team of experts who specialize in helping clients arrange the best possible long-term financing for imports on big projects. These specialists, located in New York and in Morgan offices around the world,

have worked for many years with the subsidized export-incentive programs of the leading manufacturing countries. So they know how to negotiate the lowest interest rate, the longest repayment period, the best terms and conditions.

When Morgan is your advisor we:

□ evaluate the financing alternatives in all countries where companies will bid on your project, and make recommendations;

□ analyze the currency risks of each alternative and show how to minimize them within your exposure management policies;

□ prepare applications to the appropriate export-assistance agencies;

□ negotiate terms and conditions to minimize your costs.

Our export credit team can call on other Morgan specialists to serve you anywhere in the world. Project finance or international money management experts. Foreign exchange advisors. Analysts who know your industry. Bankers knowledgeable about the country where your project is located.

To get the best financing available on a large import project, talk to the Morgan officer who calls on you, or write George D. Cashman, Vice President, Multisource Export Credit Group, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, 23 Wall Street, New York, NY 10015, (212) 483-3721.

The Morgan Bank

JANUARY 19, 1984
WALL STREET
By EDWARD ROHRBA

Super Bowl Indicator More Big Victories on

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Managers Hope for 'Cautious'

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CURRENCY RATES

Unit	DM	FF	Yen	Sw	£
100 DM	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
100 FF	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
100 Yen	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
100 Sw	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
100 £	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75

Dollar Values

Unit	DM	FF	Yen	Sw	£
100 DM	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
100 FF	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
100 Yen	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
100 Sw	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
100 £	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75

INTEREST RATES

Unit	DM	FF	Yen	Sw	£
100 DM	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
100 FF	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
100 Yen	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
100 Sw	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
100 £	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75

Money Rates

Unit	DM	FF	Yen	Sw	£
100 DM	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
100 FF	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
100 Yen	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
100 Sw	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
100 £	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75

Gold

Unit	DM	FF	Yen	Sw	£
100 DM	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
100 FF	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
100 Yen	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
100 Sw	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
100 £	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1984

WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

The Super Bowl Indicator: Can It Produce Big Victories on Market?

It is well documented that many male investors first leisurely peruse the sports page in the morning newspaper before turning warily to the financial section for the stark reality of whether their assets survived another harrowing day on Wall Street.

Until recently this phenomenon baffled social scientists, but now the link between sports and the stock market has been firmly established: the Super Bowl Indicator.

When the Los Angeles Raiders take the field Sunday against the Washington Redskins more is at stake than a mere game, or even the championship of the National Football League.

What promises to be determined — as it has for the 17 years since the first Super Bowl was played in 1967 — is whether Wall Street will go up or down in the year ahead.

Purists may quibble that on the Dow Jones average the Super Bowl Indicator has suffered two near misses (1970 and 1978) and fumbled once on the Standard & Poor's 500 index — in 1970 when stocks advanced 0.1 percent — but as measured by the Standard & Poor's 400 and the broader New York Stock Exchange composite it has been infallible.

Simply put, the indicator flashes "bull" if the winner is from the National Football Conference (or is an "old" NFL team now in the American Football Conference, such as Pittsburgh or Baltimore). But if an American Conference team wins the Super Bowl, such as Los Angeles in Sunday's game, the "bears" will dominate Wall Street for 1984.

Last year, for example, the NFC representative, Washington, beat Miami, the AFC entrant, and sure enough, the S&P 500 climbed 15 percent in 1983. The Redskins are favored Sunday but the Raiders are, well, mean as bears.

Other indicators abound on Wall Street, offering amusement and edification. One that qualifies on both counts is the "Leona Index."

Leona owns a bar bearing her name on an island in Lake Superior. As related by Robert Farrell, chief market analyst for Merrill Lynch, the index flashes a sell signal for an individual stock when Leona gets around to buying that company's product — the theory being that by that time everybody else already owns it, with no one left to buy.

It worked a year and a half ago when a Merrill Lynch broker in Minneapolis who visits Leona's periodically noticed that her bar sported two new Atari video games. Armed with this intelligence, he sold Warner Communications shortly before the washout in its stock.

Next, Leona modernized her bar with an Apple Computer. This noted, the broker had clients out of the stock within 10 points of its high before it took a plunge. On the latest excursion to Leona's, he discovered that she had bought a new Subaru — another high-flying stock. So it's one. Mr. Farrell warns, that investors "might want to keep an eye on it."

Mr. Farrell, who completed his annual trip to Europe earlier this week, said that the chief concern of European portfolio managers is how the dollar will fare this year against other currencies.

Last year, he pointed out, "many in Europe hedged too early and didn't take advantage of the sharp rise. They are worried now about the dollar peaking in 1984," he said. "Generally, the feeling is the same as the U.S. — subdued optimism," he added.

Managers Hope for 'Catch-Up Year'

In 1983, 70 percent of U.S. money managers underperformed the stock market averages, Mr. Farrell noted, and he estimates that European counterparts did equally poorly. "They look to 1984 as a catch-up year for Wall Street compared with other world exchanges."

He sees a "snipe — not a stampede" — above 1,300 on the Dow the first week of the year, with "a speculative sell-off" extending into midyear with the secondary stocks hardest hit. He figures that the Dow will drop 12 to 20 percent from whatever high it reaches near term.

In the longer view, Mr. Farrell sees Wall Street remaining in the bull market that he said began almost a decade ago, and he thinks the market will go "much higher" in the next three to five years.

"The cycle is for stocks to go from undervaluation to overvaluation," he observed. "Aggressive growth stocks got overvalued last year."

Mr. Farrell said that what investors must ask themselves now is: "Where is the bull market youngest?" He says the answer is in big-capitalization stocks, the so-called blue chips.

Stocks that he said should do well "as steady earnings get more attention" are consumer growth issues, notably R.J. Reynolds, Revco DS, Kraft, and Johnson & Johnson.

Large capital-growth favorites are IBM, General Electric, Emerson Electric, Square D, Black & Decker and RCA. He likes the nonnuclear utilities, namely General Telephone, Utah Power, Wisconsin Public Service and Oklahoma Gas & Electric.

CURRENCY RATES

Official foreign exchange rates on Jan. 18, excluding fees. New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Amsterdam	2.365	4.44	112.54	6.82	81.54	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Brussels	37.47	80.85	20.40	6.70	3.22	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13
Frankfurt	2.81	2.16	32.71	1.68	8.25	4.81	12.80	1.255	1.255
London	1.4725	1.4725	1.4725	1.4725	1.4725	1.4725	1.4725	1.4725	1.4725
Madrid	167.00	2.00	60.7	19.61	50.49	27.74	73.21	7.39	7.39
New York	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Paris	6.14	12.13	385.79	6.085	27.12	14.94	26.55	5.685	5.685
Tokyo	234.25	234.25	234.25	234.25	234.25	234.25	234.25	234.25	234.25
Zurich	2.293	3.187	79.45	25.95	0.13	70.71	3.857	—	—
1 BCU	0.824	0.591	2.552	4.974	1.2714	2.549	16.104	1.769	16.435
1 SDR	1.8346	0.75431	2.9137	0.91	1.78476	3.274	37.447	2.747	34.247

Dollar Values

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York. All amounts needed to buy one pound (£1) or one dollar (\$1) in units of 100 (1/100) units of 1000 (1/1000). N.A. = not available; R.A. = not available.

INTEREST RATES

Jan. 18

	1M	3M	6M	1Y	2Y	3Y	5Y	10Y	30Y
1M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
3M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
6M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
1Y	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States

Discount Rate 9 1/4 %

Federal Funds 9 1/4 %

Prime Rate 11 1/4 %

Broker Loan Rate 10 1/4 %

Comm. Paper, 30-179 days 9 1/4 %

3-month Treasury Bills 8 1/4 %

6-month Treasury Bills 8 1/4 %

CD's 30-99 days 9 1/4 %

CD's 90-99 days 9 1/4 %

West Germany

Lombard Rate 5.50 %

Overnight Rate 5.40 %

One Month Interbank 4.00 %

3-month Interbank 4.00 %

6-month Interbank 4.00 %

Japan

Discount Rate 5 %

Call Money 5 %

30-day Interbank 6 1/4 %

Source: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan.

Pennzoil Set to Raise Getty Bid

Reuters

HOUSTON — Pennzoil Co. is prepared to raise its tender offer for Getty Oil Co. to \$125 dollars a share for 23.4 million shares, or about 30 percent of the total outstanding stock, Pennzoil said Wednesday.

The offer would match a \$9.9-billion bid from Texaco Inc., which pre-empted Pennzoil's offer on Dec. 28 to buy 20 percent, or 16 million Getty shares, at \$20 a share.

On Jan. 10, Pennzoil filed suit against both Texaco and the main shareholders of Getty, after Texaco signed a formal agreement on Jan. 8 to buy most outstanding Getty shares at \$125 a share.

In the lawsuit, filed in Delaware Chancery court, Pennzoil said that its bid had been accepted by Getty's major shareholders. That offer is scheduled to expire next Wednesday.

The new Pennzoil offer, contained in a supplement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, included several conditions.

One was that a final order be issued by the Delaware Chancery court granting "specific performance" of the principal terms of Pennzoil's previous agreement with Getty. That accord was approved by the Getty board on Jan. 3.

Alternatively, Pennzoil said, it would raise its offer if the Texaco offer is withdrawn, or if Texaco is legally prohibited from acquiring Getty shares, or if the Sarah C. Getty Trust is prevented by court order from selling its shares to Texaco.

The trust owns 40.2 percent of Getty Oil's common shares. Pennzoil also said it would have to reach agreement with the Getty trust to complete a transaction on substantially the same terms as those in the previous Pennzoil-Getty agreement.

Pennzoil also said it had filed an amended report seeking approval to acquire up to 50 percent of Getty's shares. It had previously received clearance to acquire up to 25 percent.

Center of the 'Oil Patch'

A lawsuit to prevent Texaco from acquiring Getty Oil Co. has been filed in Tulsa, Oklahoma, so that judges in the "center of the oil patch" will handle the case, a spokesman for Pennzoil said Wednesday. United Press International reported from Tulsa.

Lawyers for Pennzoil filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court in Tulsa Tuesday against Texaco and Getty, asking that a federal judge "enjoin and restrain" Texaco from acquiring Getty's assets.



Commonwealth Edison's Byron Nuclear Power Station, left, which has been denied an operating license, and the Marble Hill power plant project, which has been canceled.

2 Events Stun U.S. Nuclear Industry

License Denial, Project Cancellation Stir Doubts

By Thomas J. Lucick

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the last week, the U.S. nuclear-energy industry has been rocked by what many analysts say are two potentially destructive developments.

First, the federal government for the first time denied a utility permission to operate a newly completed nuclear plant. Second, a nuclear-power plant was scrapped nearest to completion and with more money invested in it than ever before.

A Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensing board told Commonwealth Edison Co. last Friday that the utility could not operate the nearly completed \$3.35-billion Byron Nuclear Power Station near Rockford, Illinois, because of inadequate quality controls during its construction.

Although most industry experts expect that plant to eventually receive clearance, they also say the NRC action indicates a previously unheard-of willingness to judge a completed plant unsafe and keep it from starting up.

Then Monday, Public Service Co. of Indiana announced that it was abandoning its Marble Hill, nuclear plant, even though \$2.5 billion had been spent and the unit was 50 percent finished.

Marble Hill was known to be in considerable financial trouble. But industry experts now say that the plant's demise not only raises doubts about the survival of the relatively small Indiana utility, but also will make investors and utility planners even more skeptical about the commercial viability of other projects nearing completion.

After what has happened at Marble Hill, the industry and its financial backers "have to be more nervous," said William Haugan of E.F. Hutton. "If this can happen to Commonwealth Edison, which is perceived as the best in the industry, it can happen to anybody," said Judith B. Warrick of Dean Witter Reynolds. She characterized the NRC decision as "very distressing for the whole industry."

Of the 60 nuclear plants now under construction, about three-quarters are more than half complete. Most of them have had rapidly rising costs, construction delays and other problems, but only a handful to the extent of those at Marble Hill.

Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co., for example, has announced that it was abandoning its Marble Hill, nuclear plant, even though \$2.5 billion had been spent and the unit was 50 percent finished.

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NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ATT	1,234,567	28.50	28.25	28.40	+0.15
IBM	987,654	115.00	114.50	114.75	-0.25
GE	876,543	32.00	31.75	31.90	-0.10
AMC	765,432	15.50	15.25	15.40	+0.15
...

Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dow Jones Industrial	2,845.12	2,840.50	2,842.75	+4.25
Dow Jones Transportation	1,234.56	1,230.00	1,232.10	-2.46
Dow Jones Utility	987.65	985.00	986.50	+1.50

NYSE Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE Composite	1,234.56	1,230.00	1,232.10	-2.46
NYSE Industrial	987.65	985.00	986.50	+1.50
NYSE Transportation	765.43	760.00	762.10	-3.33

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 3 p.m. — 9,590,000
Prev. 3 p.m. Vol. — 7,575,000
Pray Consolidated Close: 111,344.44

Totals include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Advanced	15.50	15.25	15.40	+0.15
Unchanged	10.00	9.75	9.85	-0.15
...

NASDAQ Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NASDAQ Composite	1,234.56	1,230.00	1,232.10	-2.46
NASDAQ Industrial	987.65	985.00	986.50	+1.50

AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX 100	1,234,567	28.50	28.25	28.40	+0.15
AMEX 200	987,654	115.00	114.50	114.75	-0.25

NYSE Diaries

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Advanced	15.50	15.25	15.40	+0.15
Unchanged	10.00	9.75	9.85	-0.15

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	Buy	Sell	Net
IBM	1,234	567	+667
GE	987	432	+555

Standard & Pools Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
S&P 500	1,234.56	1,230.00	1,232.10	-2.46
S&P Industrial	987.65	985.00	986.50	+1.50

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Bond	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dow Jones Industrial	123.45	123.00	123.25	+0.25
Dow Jones Transportation	67.89	67.50	67.75	-0.14

AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX 100	1,234.56	1,230.00	1,232.10	-2.46
AMEX 200	987.65	985.00	986.50	+1.50

12 Month High Low Stock

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	115.00	110.00	114.75	-0.25
GE	32.00	30.00	31.90	-0.10

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BUSINESS BRIEF

Boeing Eagle Bid Is Unlikely
Boeing Co. has been extended to bid for the new aircraft carrier. The company also has been extended to bid for the new aircraft carrier. The company also has been extended to bid for the new aircraft carrier.

Housing Starts Decline
Housing starts in December fell 1.1% from November. The decline was due to a combination of factors, including a drop in new permits and a decline in construction activity.

Acquires Software
A subsidiary of Ametek has acquired a software company. The acquisition will allow Ametek to expand its software offerings and improve its ability to serve its customers.

Selected by Congress
A member of Congress has been selected to serve on a committee. The selection was made by the House of Representatives and will have significant implications for the committee's work.

Appeal Continues
An appeal of a court decision is continuing. The appeal is being heard by the Supreme Court and will likely have a major impact on the law.

Amex Cuts Back
American Express has cut back on its advertising. The company has decided to focus its resources on other areas of its business, such as its credit card operations.

Events Stun U.S.
A series of events in the United States has stunned the public. The events include a major earthquake and a series of terrorist attacks, both of which have had a profound impact on the country.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

BAT Says Eagle Bid Is Unconditional And That Offer Has Been Extended

LONDON (Reuters) — BAT Industries PLC said Wednesday that its bid for Eagle Star Holdings PLC has become unconditional in all respects, and that the offer has been extended until further notice.

A BAT spokesman said his company's stake in Eagle Star now exceeds 50 percent, including acceptances, following Wednesday's purchase of the about 30 percent interest held by Allianz Versicherungs AG.

BAT is offering 700 pence (\$9.81) a share, with an alternative offer consisting of 234 pence in cash, 233 pence in BAT loan stock and 233 pence in BAT capital notes per Eagle Star share. Allianz conceded victory to BAT in the takeover battle at the end of last month.

Matsushita Sees Record Profits, Sales

TOKYO (Reuters) — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said Wednesday it hopes for a 9 percent rise in sales to a record 2,970 billion yen (\$12.75 billion) in fiscal 1984. The company also expects record profit of 210 billion yen, an 11 percent increase from last year's figure.

The company reported post-tax earnings for the year ended last Nov. 20 of about 97.48 billion yen, up from 95.67 billion yen, on sales of about 2,725 billion yen, up from 2,473 billion yen a year earlier.

U.S. Housing Starts Decline 5%

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Housing starts in the United States declined 5 percent in December from November to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.7 million units, the Commerce Department said Wednesday.

The December performance, which still left starts 30 percent higher than a year earlier, followed a revised 6 percent November rise, originally reported at 6.4 percent.

Despite the December decline, housing starts were estimated at 1.7 million for all last year, up 60 percent from the 1982 level, and the best year since 1979.

Olivetti Acquires Software Stakes

IVREA, Italy (Reuters) — Olivetti said Wednesday it has acquired 20 percent equity stakes in two software distribution companies operating in Italy and the United States. No price was given.

Editorial: Olivetti, one of the concerns, specializes in software for personal computers used in offices in Italy. The other, Intersoft, markets software for personal computers on the U.S. market under the Lifeboat label.

President Selected by Commodore

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — The president of the U.S. unit of Netherlands-based Thyssen-Bornemisze NV, Marshall F. Smith, has been named president and chief executive officer of Commodore International.

A close associate of Commodore's chairman, Irving Gould, Mr. Smith succeeds Jack Tramiel in the home-computer and business-machines company.

Mr. Smith, 54, was chosen because of his knowledge of manufacturing and corporate finance, and his four-year association with Mr. Gould, Commodore said Tuesday.

Mobil Submits Canadian Gas Plan

TORONTO (Reuters) — Mobil Oil Canada, a unit of Mobil Corp., said it filed a \$2.9-billion development plan with Canada's oil and gas lands administration for the venture gas field offshore Nova Scotia.

The company's partners in the venture field are Petro-Canada, Texaco Canada Resources, Nova Scotia Resources and East Coast Energy.

Under the plan, production of natural gas and condensate would begin in mid-1988 from nine wells to be drilled to meet anticipated initial market demand. Eighteen months later, after seven more wells are drilled, a total of 16 wells would be capable of producing an average of 11.4 million cubic meters, or 400 million cubic feet, of gas a day.

Pilots to Appeal Continental Ruling

HOUSTON (UPI) — The Air Line Pilots Association said it would appeal a federal bankruptcy court ruling that Continental Airlines had acted properly by seeking court-protected reorganization.

The association and unions representing flight attendants and mechanics at the airline had asked a U.S. bankruptcy judge, R.F. Whelless Jr., to dismiss Continental's Chapter 11 petition, claiming that it was an attempt to break the unions, Mr. Whelless. Tuesday rejected the argument and ruled that Continental had valid reasons for its actions.

The battle between Continental and ALPA, the Union of Flight Attendants and the International Association of Machinists began last September, when Continental filed for reorganization. The company stopped flying for two days, and then resumed flying a reduced schedule with one-third of its employees working at half pay.

Warner Amex Cuts Back on System

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) — Warner Amex QUBE, which once said its two-way programming would revolutionize the communications industry "the way television superseded radio," has pulled the plug on part of its system because of too little advertising and too few viewers.

QUBE officials said that elimination of its network programs, broadcast from Columbus to five other U.S. cities, would cost 37 employees their jobs. About 10 other employees at QUBE's network headquarters will continue working, officials said.

A Warner spokesman said the dismissals affected employees involved in the production of nightly interactive programming for the network. Such programs allow QUBE subscribers to participate by pushing buttons on consoles in their homes.

"What we are doing is discontinuing that programming because we find it has not generated enough advertising support or consumer interest," the spokesman said.

2 Events Stun U.S. Nuclear Industry

(Continued from Page 9)

said it is considering scrapping its Zimmer plant in Ohio. The utility has already spent \$1.6 billion on the project but, because of safety-related construction problems, now estimates that it would have to spend another \$1.5 billion to meet federal standards.

Other utilities with severely troubled nuclear projects include Long Island Lighting Co., whose Shoreham nuclear plant is nearly complete at a cost of \$4 billion but has not received an operating license, and the Seabrook Nuclear Power Station, under construction by a consortium led by Public Service Co. of New Hampshire.

Mrs. Warrick of Dean Witter and others said that if the ruling by the NRC's licensing board reflects a new, tougher stance at the agency, many more nuclear projects could be in for closer scrutiny.

"The Byron project wasn't on anybody's list as a problem," she said, adding that if the license committee ruling stands, "it's impossible to know how many other plants would be in trouble."

She estimated that at least a dozen utilities would apply for operating licenses for new reactors this year.

But the Chicago utility was optimistic about its prospects. Irene Johnson, a Commonwealth Edison spokeswoman, said the company expects the license ruling to be overturned and the Byron project to have "a very short delay, if any at all."

She said the company is considering three options. First, it can ask the three-member license committee to reconsider its ruling. Second, it can ask for a review of the committee's decision by a licensing appeals board. And third, Commonwealth Edison could appeal directly to the five members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.



Sites of four troubled nuclear plants in the Midwest.

who have rarely acted directly on license applications.

Construction on the Byron station, consisting of two nuclear reactors, began in 1974. The application that the NRC rejected was for permission to begin loading fuel and preparing one of the two reactors to go into operation late this year. The second reactor was

Portugal to Build Tracking Station

LISBON — Portugal has "a commitment" to build a satellite tracking station on its soil for use by the United States, Defense Minister Carlos Mota Pinto said in an interview published Wednesday.

Mr. Mota Pinto told the Portuguese news agency, Noticias de Portugal, that no site had been chosen for the tracking station. The talks on the station took place after the signing Dec. 13 of a seven-year extension of U.S. rights to Lajes Air Base in the Azores.

Mr. Mota Pinto said he would discuss details of the Lajes agreement with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Vice President George Bush during his visit to the United States next week.

NCR Board Urges Stock Split
NEW YORK — NCR Corp. said its board recommended a four-for-one stock split and increased the quarterly dividend on a pre-split basis to 80 cents a share from 65 cents.

Victor Combines Camera, VTR

TOKYO — Victor Co. of Japan said Wednesday that it will start marketing a new combined video camera and video recorder in Japan in February.

The "Videmovie," a one-piece system that includes an integrated color video camera and VHS-format tape recorder, weighs 1.9 kilograms (4.18 pounds), company officials said. They described it as the smallest and lightest such system in the world but did not give its dimensions.

The company plans to market the machine in the United States this spring and in West Europe in the summer, they said. Production will start at a rate of 300,000 units a month, they said. The new instrument will be sold for 388,000 yen (\$1,234) in Japan, the officials said.

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service
TOKYO — A Japanese promise to liberalize capital markets and promote a stronger yen is confronting some hard bureaucratic realities that are making change slow in coming and modest in scope.

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For example, Ministry of Finance officials confirmed last week that they will, as promised, submit legislation permitting the government to issue so-called "Nakaseko bonds," named for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakaseko, in foreign markets.

At the same time, they said that there is no plan actually to issue those bonds and that, in fact, none will be issued until the gap between Japanese and U.S. interest rates is virtually wiped out.

Similarly, officials said the past policy of refusing all bond issues by Japan-based corporations would be eased only slightly, if at all.

The theory behind the measures agreed upon with the United States is that if restraints are eased on the flow of capital, the yen will face high demand abroad and will become an international currency similar to the dollar.

It would then appreciate in value against the dollar, making U.S. exports cheaper and Japan's more expensive. Thus, the currently large

trade surplus on Japan's side would be reduced.

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One result is that the U.S. dollar remains the transaction currency of most Japanese trade. Only 40 percent of its exports and 3 percent of its imports are financed in yen.

Some analysts believe Japan's institutions will bend to some degree under U.S. pressures. "I feel that the Finance Ministry would like to change now but it will take time," said Junjiro Eguchi of Nomura Research Co.

He compared the decision with the problem of giving in to U.S. pressures for import liberalization of beef and citrus products.

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For instance, the world price of top-quality Indian tea earlier this month reached its highest level ever, about \$5 a kilogram (2.2 pounds). This was the result of output shortfalls combined with a temporary export ban in India that had

IBM Said to Study Major New Role in Software

By Michael Schrage
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — International Business Machines Corp., which became the biggest seller of personal computers within two years of its entry into the market, is considering seeking a major role in the related software business, company and industry sources report.

The world's largest computer company, which currently distributes several brands of software for its popular IBM PC, is exploring the possibility of buying a stake in some of the companies that write those programs, the sources said.

IBM also is reported to be weighing the idea of putting more software directly onto the silicon chips that operate its computers, reducing their customers' need to buy basic software produced by other companies.

"IBM will flex its muscles in the software market," said the president of a Silicon Valley software company Tuesday. "The question

is how they will balance control with profit maximization."

IBM officials declined comment. A move into software would follow recent aggressive actions by the company to buy its way into new markets. Last year, IBM acquired a significant minority share in Rolm, a major telecommunications equipment maker, and Intel, one of the world's leading silicon chip makers and a major supplier to IBM.

The personal computer software market, expected to grow at least \$5 billion over the next three years, is seen as a logical extension of IBM's efforts to establish itself firmly in every sector of the information-processing industry.

"IBM wants to be vertically integrated," said an industry analyst. "I don't see this as a question of whether or not."

When IBM originally launched its personal computer, it encouraged software companies to write programs for the machine, reversing its earlier practice of blocking alternative suppliers for its sys-

tems. This "open architecture" approach assured a flow of software that helped turn the IBM PC into an industry standard, with competing hardware companies advertising their machines as "IBM-compatible."

Employing chips that contain programs for word processing, data-base management and electronic spreadsheets etched onto silicon could undercut software companies selling similar programs on floppy disks. Economies of scale would enable IBM to produce these state-of-the-art chips at only a few dollars apiece.

IBM is said to be discussing this "software chip" approach for its planned portable computer, letting the user press a button rather than switch a floppy disc to shift from one program to another. Another advantage to this approach is that it frees up more of the computer's memory for calculations and processing.

Literally hundreds of small companies from Silicon Valley to the

Boston area's Route 128 currently write software for IBM. However, IBM does not derive any significant revenues from those software sales for its machine.

Certain factions in IBM's corporate headquarters and in the division that produces the PC argue that the company should become an active investor in many of the smaller software companies.

However, one software company president disagrees. "IBM goes with proven winners and there aren't any in the field yet," he asserted. "IBM will wait until one or two emerge and then they'll buy."

IBM currently has a small in-house software publishing group that distributed roughly 30 titles last year. The consensus of industry analysts is that, rather than beef up its in-house resources, IBM will look outside to acquire the companies it wants. Indeed, says Mr. Couch, some software companies depend so heavily on their revenues from their IBM PC sales that they "practically are owned by IBM."

But John Couch, who helped develop Apple Computer Co.'s Lisa computer and now is a consultant to various software companies, points out that IBM has more to

gain than it does to lose if it moves into software. "IBM will take an equity position in a lot of companies to hedge their bets," he says. "They'll be like venture capitalists. They'll be big winners on some companies and lose on others. But given their strength, they're going to make a lot of money by being in software business."

Shigeru Hatakeyama, research director in the International Finance Bureau of the Finance Ministry, acknowledged that many in the government fear a loss of control over monetary policy. "They think that money would come and go and we could not control it," he said. "But I don't think so and most of us are on the side of internationalizing the yen."

Many officials also fear the effect of an internationalized yen on Japan's historically low interest rates, which have fueled corporations with capital for more than three decades.

The so-called Nakaseko bonds are a major case in point. These would be dollar-denominated Japanese government bonds issued in the New York market, where interest rates are considerably higher than in Tokyo. As promised, a bill will be presented to the next session of the Diet, Japan's parliament, to permit their issuance. "But that does not mean we will issue them," said one Finance Ministry official.

Only if U.S. interest rates decline so that the yield on Nakaseko

bonds could be brought down to about 8 percent would the securities be permitted, he added.

Euroyen bonds have only a slightly brighter future. So far, no resident company has been permitted to issue them. "They think that money would come and go and we could not control it," he said. "But I don't think so and most of us are on the side of internationalizing the yen."

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Official Misgivings Dog Japan's Vow to Promote Stronger Yen

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been aimed at bringing down domestic tea prices.

The ban was a radical government response to a phenomenon that can be expected to emerge increasingly in other Third-World countries as domestic consumers demand higher-quality goods, reducing surpluses available for export. Domestic Indian demand for tea, for example, is rising at about 7 percent annually, compared with a mere 1 percent increase in Western demand.

Western demand for several tropical products and agricultural raw materials is stagnating or declining mainly because of import substitution. This causes more competition among Third World exporters.

While smaller export surpluses may help to exert upward pressure on world prices, more competition and import substitutions act to push them downward, causing wider fluctuations and more volatility. This is aggravated by unpredictable weather, poor technology and overproduction.

The June industry provides a telling example of how import substitution and outdated technology depress prices. June-fiber exports are

expected to fall to 435,000 metric tons in 1984, from 500,000 tons in 1982-83 and about 800,000 tons a decade ago. Prices also dropped, from \$350 a ton in 1978 to \$270 in 1983.

The main reason for the drops was a switch by Western consumers toward synthetic substitutes. Natural-jute exporters failed to stop the shift because of high costs, labor unionization and antiquated machinery, even though such Western countries as Belgium, the Netherlands, France and Britain deliberately ran down their own jute-processing factories to make more room for Third World products.

To halt the slide in natural-jute markets, the main jute exporters and importers agreed Jan. 9 to enforce an unprecedented international jute agreement, under which tens of millions of dollars will be spent on research into better products, cost-cutting methods and export promotion.

Metal prices are also on a downward trend. This may continue, because Western industry is using fewer mined raw materials. Analysts here say that while individual metals such as aluminum and zinc

might make gains, activity at most mines, smelters and refineries is likely to remain subdued.

The main reason is that Western economies recover, their leaner, more modern industries will use more synthetic inputs as well as less wasteful production methods. Demand from other developing countries is expected to rise, but not sufficiently in the coming decade to offset Western indifference.

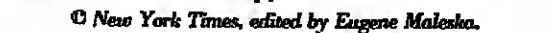
The implication for producers and exporters is that they will have to rely on cost-cutting and better management to widen their thin profit margins, rather than on more lucrative prices or sustained increases in Western demand.

General Tire Plans Change
United Press International
AKRON, Ohio — The board of General Tire & Rubber Co. voted Tuesday to ask the company's stockholders to approve a name change to Gen Corp. in a move designed to reflect the company's diversification. The annual shareholders' meeting is set for March 29.

CRÉDIT NATIONAL
U.S. \$75 million floating rate 1978/88
The rate of interest applicable for the six months period beginning on January 18, 1984 and set by the reference agent is 10 1/4% annually.

Weekly net asset value
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
on January 17, 1984: U.S. \$124.74.
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NASDAQ Symbol: ENTR
Quoted daily in Wall Street Journal in "Supplemental OTC Quotes" section.
Approximate Price: \$75 (U.S.)
Bought - Sold - Quoted
For up to the minute prices and information regarding this OTC Security, write or call—
(201) 332-3353
TELEX: 12-5257
We are market makers in this security and maintain both long and short positions
M.H. MEYERSON & CO., INC. Founded 1958 SIPC
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N.J. 07302, U.S.A.
Enterprise Technologies, Inc. is a high tech company involved in the distribution of energy products and related biological research. Current sales in excess of \$100,000,000.



"TAKIN' BATHS MESSES UP MY SCHEDULE!"

NULKIE

cloudy; lg-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy r-rain; sh-

	Close	Prev.		
Bayer	176.50	175		
Bayer Hypo	290.50	291		
Bayer Life Ins.	200	200		

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SPORTS

'Track Team' Wide Receivers Put Redskins in the Fast Lane

By Joseph Durso

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the Washington Redskins locker room, creatures large and small prepare for the Super Bowl game with all the assurance of a team that won the last one: the Smurfs, the Fun Bunch and the Hogs, the latter being five linemen weighing a total of 1,426 pounds.

Quarterback Joe Theismann, who completed 308 passes this National Football League season, walks around the room to Art Monk, who caught 54 of them, and Charlie Brown, who hauled in 89. They are unrolling a large color poster that proclaims: "Art Monk's Football Camp."

Theismann, who has his own radio show, television show, book and restaurant (and who last week attended a state dinner at the White House), shrieks like a man upstage.

"Everybody gripes about me selling myself," he says, faking outrage, "and here I am making you a millionaire."

Monk grins and says nothing. He is 6-foot-3 inches tall (1.9 meters), weighs 209 pounds (94.8 kilograms) and runs 40 yards in 4.4 seconds.

Brown, at 25 a year younger than Monk, grins and says nothing. He is 5-foot-10 inches tall, weighs 179 pounds and runs 40 yards in 4.5 seconds.

They are the long and short of the Redskins track team, wide receivers who sprint downhill while Theismann either feeds the ball to them or throws deep. They spread defenses, draw pass-interference calls, make big plays. Few NFL wide receivers are as big and strong as Monk; probably none is as acrobatic as Brown.

They are Theismann's favorite targets in an offense that will confront the Los Angeles Raiders Sunday with more formations than a chorus line. They are the game-busters on a team that has won 10 straight, 15 of its last 16 and 30 of its last 33. And, except for Riggins and his 29 touchdowns, they lead the team in almost everything but nicknames.

Because he is relatively small, Brown is a member of the Smurfs, the midget receivers, who also include 5-foot-7 Alvin Garrett and 5-foot-8 Virgil Seay. But are members of the Fun Bunch, which holds end-zone celebrations whenever the Redskins score.

But on a team of high-visibility celebrities, Monk and Brown remain rather silent professionals. Monk excelled at television commentary when a broken font caused him to miss last year's Super Bowl. And if you telephone his apartment, you are greeted with a taped message: "This is Downtown Charlie Brown. I've gone downtown."

But except for occasional flashes of flair off the field, they play it straight. Yet with all those Redskins formations, some with three wide receivers and maybe a tight end in motion, Monk and Brown often flash the most dazzling flair of all.

"How many formations do we have?" Theismann asks. "I have no idea. I don't have a primary receiver. I have five primary receivers. Our system... works because of the intelligence of our receivers. They get there, and they catch the ball. It's up to me to get the ball to one of them."

During the regular season, Theismann got the ball to Monk and Brown 125 times for 1,971 yards and 13 touchdowns. In two playoff games against the Los Angeles Rams and San Francisco 49ers, he got the ball to them 18 times for 403 yards and all three touchdowns that he threw.

The man who cast the Redskins multiple offense is Joe Gibbs. In his first year as a head coach, the Redskins lost their first five games. In his second year, they won the Super Bowl. In his third year, they are 16-2 with one game to go.

"How many formations do we have?" he asks. "Nobody ever counted them. A ton. We play the entire ball field, not just one side. Art Monk and Charlie Brown do a lot of things to make it work."

"It started with Bob Hayes," says Sam Huff, who was a mean

linebacker for the New York Giants before he became an amiable broadcaster for the Redskins. "He was the first real fast guy who could play football. After Hayes joined the Dallas Cowboys 20 years ago, the sprinter came into his own."

"Now, it scares you to death to play defense. You're even afraid to blitz, because you'll leave the deep backs one-on-one against the receivers. Monk and Brown are now what Hayes was then."

Monk got there first. He was a star running back at Syracuse University, where he once caught 14 passes in one game. In high school, he had been a national burlesque champion. The Redskins made him their first-round draft pick in 1980 and converted him into a wide receiver.

In his first NFL game, he caught five passes against the Cowboys. In his rookie season his 58 receptions was 10th-best in the league. He also broke the club record for a season set in 1964 by Charley Taylor, who caught 649 passes during his 13-year career.

Brown arrived from South Carolina State in 1981 as the eighth-round draft pick. He was a small man from a small school, but he had credentials: 61 collegiate passes caught and 19 touchdowns. His knee damaged in preseason, he sat out the entire year before making what he calls his "comeback" in 1982. He caught 32 passes for 8 touchdowns in 9 games; his average gain of 21.6 yards led the league. And in the Super Bowl against Miami, he led all receivers with six catches and a touchdown.

That was the game that Monk missed because of his broken foot. He also missed 1983's first four games after spraining his knee in preseason. But he returned in the

Redskins' dramatic 37-35 victory over the Raiders in October and, since then, Monk and Brown have been an entry.

Theismann throws frequently to Joe Washington, coming out of the backfield, and to Garrett, who caught 10 passes against Dallas. But he threw to Monk for more than 100 yards in three games and to Brown for more than 100 yards in five others.

"We're close friends," says Monk, the firm's senior member. "Coming out of college," says Brown, "I always wanted to play with a great wide receiver on the other side. And I knew Art Monk was getting all the double coverage. I helped get the second guy off him. This year, he did the same for me. We complement each other. There's no animosity or jealousy."

And neither is jealous of the team's glamour men. "You see Riggins and Theismann on the magazine covers all the time," Brown says. "That's fine. We don't begrudge anybody anything. They earned it."

"The Raiders are sitting there thinking they can beat us," Brown says with a sly smile. "They'll give us the respect of average receivers. We don't have the names of the John Jeffersons, James Loftons, Dwight Clark, Bob Chancellors and all those good receivers. If we did, we'd have our names in the magazines."

"But," he says, suggesting a change in fortune, "everybody wants to do business with the winner of the Super Bowl."



The crack Redskin receiver corps gives runner John Riggins an occasional breather.

A Patriotic Price War

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When I was in grade school a long time ago, some civic group sponsored an essay contest on the glories of the free-enterprise system. We all dipped our pens in the ink-bottles on our desks and scribbled our thoughts on the open market, free competition, the meaning of laissez-faire.

I often think of that contest when I see the United States Football League claiming far recognition in the number of front-line jobs of the American consciousness.

Then I think of people like Walter Payton of the Chicago Bears, chained by the socialism-at-the-top practiced by the owners of the National Football League, and I realize that the USFL is the embodiment of everything they tried to teach us in civics class.

Payton ran into this collectivism in 1981, when his contract with the Bears expired. He was one of the greatest running backs in pro football history; he was 26 and he was free. He and his agent sat by the telephone waiting for 27 owners to come to his services to live up to the American way. Nothing. The NFL owners were busy mailing their season tickets and depositing their monthly television checks.

Nobody wanted Payton. He sat by the telephone until he was softened up enough in accept the call from the Bears offering him about \$600,000 a season from 1981 through 1983, making him the highest-paid running back in the league. That was certainly enough for Payton to maintain his self-respect, but the salary came from within a paternal industry; hardly a true test of the market.

Since then, the new league has hunched into shaky existence but has shown a willingness to compete with the old, just as the civics book said it was done (the USFL hired Herschel Walker from academia, while folks in Georgia felt he still had a year of servitude to fulfill). The latest venture is a reported three-year, \$6 million offer by the Chicago Blitz to

Payton, whose contract has again expired. The money would allegedly be guaranteed, should ABC-TV pull the plug on the USFL after its second (and decisive) season.

Now Payton has a real choice. After certifying the new offer he can move to a new league with no tradition and a doubtful future. Or he can manipulate the Bears into a better deal and challenge Jim Brown's NFL rushing record, 687 yards ahead of him, in the historic trappings of Chicago Bear navy blue, orange and white.

Context is important. Tradition is worth something. Stars who jumped to the World Football League in the mid-1970s may have made big money, but they also spent some of the best years of their athletic lives in franchises that no longer exist and will give them no psychic or tangible feedback as they grow older.

The free-enterprise system is not necessarily lovely to behold. Pro football stars, with limited ethics and education from their college careers, are being turned into athletic big game hunters; they can't say no to money. They sign everything and let the courts decide.

But the grubbiest of the current gold rush reveals more about the money than it does about the athletes who are bedazzled by it. Donald Trump of the New York Giants has signed star Lawrence Taylor to a future contract, valid some time before the turn of the century.

There is something unsightly about dicker over the services of a player one or two presidential elections away. It indicates a sense of desperation that the USFL must make it now, in the next month or two, and can do so only by parading future images of future Lawrence Taylors in front of the public.

If the new league is frantic, the old one is a bit jumpy, too. The New York Jets raised John Lyle, just another defensive back, from about \$77,000 a year in about \$250,000 after he had all but posed for the team picture with the USFL's Los Angeles Express. Lynn's success in the open market points to an era of disproportionate salaries, disgruntled teammates, active agents and aggressive owners, as long as the USFL survives. It isn't pretty, but it's patriotic.

Kobayashi Wins WBC Flyweight Title

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Koji Kobayashi of Japan won World Boxing Council flyweight championship Wednesday when he knocked down Frank Cedenio of the Philippines four times in the second round and the referee stopped the fight.

Cedenio outpunched Kobayashi in the opening round of the scheduled 12-rounder, but the left-handed challenger ended Cedenio's four-

month reign within 1:48 of the second round, knocking him down four times with combinations to the head. Referee Lou Filippo called a halt with Cedenio helpless after the final knockdown.

The victory by Kobayashi, now 22-3-1, gives Japan its second reigning world champion. The world is Jiro Watanabe, the World Boxing Association junior bantam-

NBA All-Star Teams

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Voters for the National Basketball Association's 36th annual All-Star Game, Jan. 29 at Denver, including hotel and voters NBA:

EAST
No. Player Coaches Ht Yrs
00 Robert Parish, Bos. 7-0 5

College Basketball Scores
EAST
Sackville 65, Towson 51
Coast Guard 65, Nichols 55
Columbia 74, Lehigh 55
C.W. Post 66, Adelphi 59
Dartmouth 65, Temple 62
Iona 65, St. Francis, N.Y. 73
La Salle 74, Manhattan 72
Lehigh 64, C.W. Post 59
Trinity 76, Williams 69

SOUTH
44 Kentucky 57, Kentucky 57
Florida 68, Kentucky 57
Vanderbilt 72, Auburn 71
Wake Forest 77, Duke 66
14 Rice, Green, Uth. 66
11 at-Isaiah Thomas, Del. 6-1 3
22 Andrew Toney, Phil. 6-3 3
Head Coach: N.C. State, Boston

WEST
34-Moses Malone, Phil. 6-10 7
4-Julius Erving, Phil. 6-7 8
7-Karl Tripp, Del. 6-6 2
30 Bernard King, N.Y. 6-7 2
32 Kevin McHale, Bos. 6-10 1
33-Larry Bird, Bos. 6-9 5
41-Jeff Rutledge, Wash. 6-11 1

Guards
10-Otis Birdsong, Ind. 6-4 4
11-Joshua Thomas, Del. 6-1 3
22-Andrew Toney, Phil. 6-3 3
Head Coach: N.C. State, Boston

FORWARDS
34-Moses Malone, Phil. 6-10 7
4-Julius Erving, Phil. 6-7 8
7-Karl Tripp, Del. 6-6 2
30 Bernard King, N.Y. 6-7 2
32 Kevin McHale, Bos. 6-10 1
33-Larry Bird, Bos. 6-9 5
41-Jeff Rutledge, Wash. 6-11 1

Guards
10-Otis Birdsong, Ind. 6-4 4
11-Joshua Thomas, Del. 6-1 3
22-Andrew Toney, Phil. 6-3 3
Head Coach: N.C. State, Boston

FORWARDS
34-Moses Malone, Phil. 6-10 7
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7-Karl Tripp, Del. 6-6 2
30 Bernard King, N.Y. 6-7 2
32 Kevin McHale, Bos. 6-10 1
33-Larry Bird, Bos. 6-9 5
41-Jeff Rutledge, Wash. 6-11 1

Guards
10-Otis Birdsong, Ind. 6-4 4
11-Joshua Thomas, Del. 6-1 3
22-Andrew Toney, Phil. 6-3 3
Head Coach: N.C. State, Boston



Guillermo Vilas

Panel Upholds Vilas Fine But Overrides Suspension

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A review panel of three tennis officials found Guillermo Vilas guilty late Tuesday of having accepted \$60,000 to appear at a tournament last year, and affirmed his fine of \$20,000. But it canceled the one-year suspension that had been imposed on the 31-year-old Argentine.

The ruling was issued after six days of hearings recently in Rotterdam and New York.

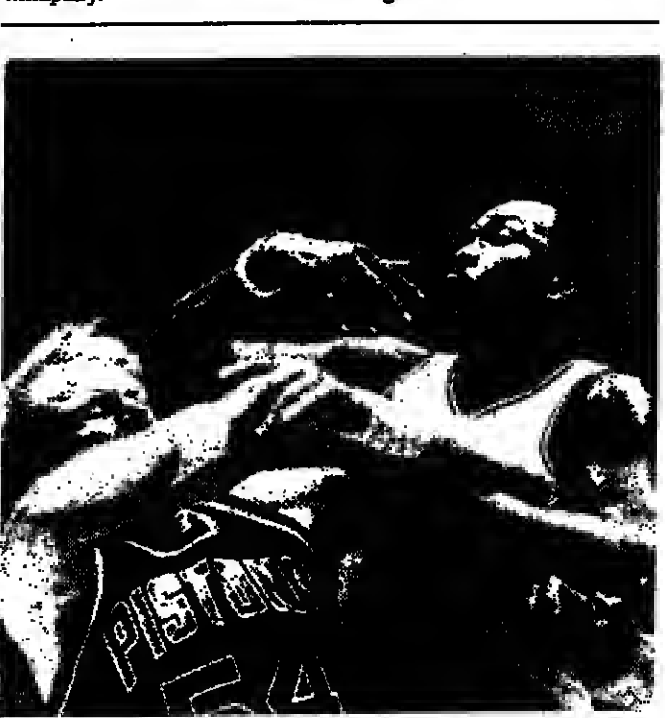
It ended an appeal filed last June by Vilas after he had been fined and suspended by the Men's International Professional Tennis Council, which regulates grand prize events worldwide. The council accused Vilas of having violated one of its basic rules by taking money to guarantee an appearance at a tournament last March in Rotterdam.

Although the suspension was lifted before it began, Vilas called the panel's ruling an "outrage" and an "injustice" and said he would consider legal action to have it reversed.

"I am terribly disappointed," Vilas said in Columbus, Ohio, where he lost an exhibition match, 6-2, 7-6, to John McEnroe Tuesday night. "I cannot believe the panel upheld the charge. I was found guilty before the investigation even began."

"It is an outrage that a player can be subject to this kind of shabby treatment."

In lifting the suspension, the panel said: "It is believed that Vilas's tennis has been adversely affected for at least nine months by the pendency of the charge. And during his 14 years as a professional, the conduct of Vilas has been exemplary."



Moses Malone, right, tangled with Detroit's Kent Benson in the early going of an NBA game Tuesday. Malone scored a game-high 34 points to pace Philadelphia to 128-117 victory.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.
Boston	30	9	.769
Philadelphia	27	12	.692
New York	21	21	.500
New Jersey	15	27	.357
Washington	10	32	.238
Central Division	W	L	Pct.
Detroit	22	16	.577
Minneapolis	22	17	.565
Chicago	21	18	.539
Cleveland	12	26	.310
Indiana	10	27	.263
WESTERN CONFERENCE	W	L	Pct.
Utah	25	14	.641
Dallas	22	17	.565
Kansas City	18	21	.462
Denver	12	27	.310
San Antonio	10	27	.263
Portland	10	27	.263

Playoff Seeds: 1. Boston, 2. Philadelphia, 3. Detroit, 4. New York, 5. Washington, 6. Chicago, 7. Dallas, 8. Kansas City, 9. Denver, 10. San Antonio, 11. Portland, 12. Indiana, 13. Cleveland, 14. Minneapolis, 15. Utah, 16. New Jersey, 17. Los Angeles, 18. Phoenix, 19. Sacramento, 20. Golden State, 21. San Diego, 22. Houston, 23. New Orleans, 24. Miami, 25. Atlanta, 26. Charlotte, 27. New York, 28. Philadelphia, 29. Detroit, 30. Washington, 31. Chicago, 32. Dallas, 33. Kansas City, 34. Denver, 35. San Antonio, 36. Portland, 37. Indiana, 38. Cleveland, 39. Minneapolis, 40. Utah, 41. New Jersey, 42. Los Angeles, 43. Phoenix, 44. Sacramento, 45. Golden State, 46. San Diego, 47. Houston, 48. New Orleans, 49. Miami, 50. Atlanta, 51. Charlotte, 52. New York, 53. Philadelphia, 54. Detroit, 55. Washington, 56. Chicago, 57. Dallas, 58. Kansas City, 59. Denver, 60. San Antonio, 61. Portland, 62. Indiana, 63. Cleveland, 64. Minneapolis, 65. Utah, 66. New Jersey, 67. Los Angeles, 68. Phoenix, 69. 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Golden State, 646.

